THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,168. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—First Page—Fifth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—Second and third columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Third column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Ninth Page.
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—First column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Second column.
CLOTHING—Twelfth Page—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Second and third columns.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
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HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third and fourth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Third, fourth and fifth columns.
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SALES AT AUCTION—Second Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Eleventh Page—Third, fourth and fifth columns, and Twelfth Page—First column.
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SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Third column.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—First and second columns.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—Second Page—Fifth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Second Page—First column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Sixth column.

BENNETT BUILDING.

BENNETT BUILDING.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

DIRECTORY.

Rooms. BASEMENT.
1—Lawrence & Co., Bankers.
2—J. N. Sayre, Gentlemen's Furnishing
3—H. D. Dumont, Stationer.
G. W. Smith, Law Books.
4—Thomas M. Lynch, Wines.
Edwin L. Irion, Cigars.
5—A. B. Davenport, Hatter.
6—Baum & Friedman, Tailors.

FIRST STORY.
Unlet. Very eligible for Banking and Insurance.

SECOND STORY.
1—McMahon & Morse, Lawyers.
2—W. H. O'Dwyer, Lawyer
John Pyne, Lawyer.
T. C. Pinckney, Publisher.
Ross & Kenny, Real Estate.
3—J. Herrick Henry, Lawyer.
4, 5 } J. E. Ludden, Lawyer.
6—Northwestern Life Insurance Company.
L. S. Benedict, Agent.
7—Homer A. Nelson, Lawyer.
Erastus Cooke, Lawyer.
8—Albert M. Card, Lawyer.
John Fowler, Jr., Lawyer.
9, 10, 11 } Chamber of Life Insurance, Charlton T. Lewis, Secretary.
12—McCarthy & Chalmers, Lawyers.
13—Cook & Nassau, Lawyers.
H. B. Ferguson, Lawyer.
J. M. Cavanaugh, Lawyer.
14—M. W. Weld, Lawyer.
International Collection Association.
S. G. Derrickson, Lawyer.

THIRD STORY.
1 } Judge Sutherland.
2 } F. M. Scott, Lawyer.
3—Fettritch & Cardwell, Lawyers.
J. S. Hanson, Lawyer.
4—E. H. Benn, Lawyer.
Dudley L. James, Lawyer
E. D. James, Lawyer.
5—Sheridan, Bonynge & McEwen, Stenographers.
6—Elisha Bloomer, Real Estate.
G. H. Cook, Real Estate.
7—Briggs & Fellows, Lawyers.
J. B. Aitken, Lawyer.
8—W. C. Traphagen, Lawyer.
C. Matthews, Lawyer.
W. B. Ryan, Lawyer.
E. T. Gardner, Lawyer.
L. O. Wilson, Lawyer.
W. Durack, Lawyer.
9—To let.
10—Wilkinson & Peters, Trustees of Estate of White.
11 } Harrison & Strong, Lawyers.
12 } John Cotter, Stenographer.
13 } A. E. Woodruff, Lawyer.
14—W. R. Bergholz, Civil Engineer.
Pelham and Portchester Railroad Company.

FOURTH STORY.
1—Thornton & Earle, Lawyers.
2 } Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.
3 } Edgar Ketchum, Jr., Lawyer.
4—Henry Wehle, Lawyer.
S. Sultan, Lawyer.
H. Fuehrer, Lawyer.
5—Russian American Manufacturing Company. D. T. Gardner, President.
6—Harmen B. Whitbeck, Lawyer.
7—Hassins & Crook, Lawyers.
Purroy & Butzel, Lawyers.
G. H. Badeau, Lawyer.
8—Crary, Weller & Schenck, Lawyers.
T. O'Brien, Lawyer.
9—C. H. Williams, Lawyer.
10—Chauncey Shaffer, Lawyer.
11—C. H. Glover, Lawyer.
Fred. W. Kenny, Attorney and Counsellor.
12, 13 } Lockwood & Crosby, Lawyers.
14 } S. Buhler, Lawyer.

FIFTH STORY.
1—L. Skidmore, Lawyer.
John D. Clute.
2—Stuyvesant Bank Receiver.
3 } Wakeman & Latting, Lawyers.
4 } T. B. Wakeman, Lawyer.
5 } J. B. Roe, Lawyer.
6—International Publishing Company.
Jules Berr.
7—Fitch & Fitch, Lawyers.
G. Fuller, Lawyer.
8—Hascall & Stetson, Lawyers.
E. G. Stedman, Lawyer.
9—Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.
10—S. H. Steele, Lawyer.
W. H. King, Lawyer.
11—J. P. & J. A. Reed, Lawyers.
12—Byrne, Everett & Co., Lawyers.
13, 14 } Walsh, Halbert & Eckerson, Lawyers.

SIXTH STORY.
1—John Townshend, Lawyer.
A. Nicholson.
Wm. Coventry H. Waddell, General Assignee in Bankruptcy, act of Congress of 1841.
2—R. Logan, Scotch Granite Monuments, &c.
3—G. W. Carpenter, Lawyer.
4 } Otis T. Hall, Lawyer.
5 } G. P. Webster, Lawyer.
Jefferson Clark, Lawyer.
6 } John L. Knight.
7 } Janitor.
8 } M. F. Eller, Lawyer.
9 } C. A. Lane, Lawyer.
Smith & Dean, City Surveyors.
10 } G. W. Van Sicien, Lawyer.
11 } T. H. Baldwin, Lawyer.
12 } Charles D. Barrow, Lawyer.
Fenton Rockwell, Lawyer.
J. A. Lydecker, Real Estate.
C. E. Lydecker, Lawyer.
13 } Henry A. Gildersleeve, Lawyer
14 } G. R. Carrington, Lawyer.
U. W. Tompkins, Lawyer.
T. B. Milner, Lawyer.
Two passenger elevators running all the time.

PERSONAL.

CHEESE—MEET ME THIS EVENING AT THE OLD place and oblige yours, NUTMEG.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 7 O'CLOCK, CORNER FIFTH avenue and Twenty-second street, entered Fifth avenue stage corner Twenty-third street.—Will the lady in mauve dress kindly give address to gentleman, whom she noticed? Address R. H. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

H.—CALL AT ANNIE'S TO-DAY WITHOUT FAIL. B. R.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROBERT MORRISON, a native of Scotland; for some years a resident of Toronto and Montreal, Canada; reward. Address MARGARET MORRISON, box 217 Herald office.

JESSIE—IF IN THIS COUNTRY DO LET ME KNOW where you are. Relieve this awful suspense. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

MISSING—FROM HER HOME, IN THIS CITY, under temporary derangement, a Lady, 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches in height; black hair and eyes, slender figure, with brown poplin dress; was seen and recognized in Nassau street June 2. Any information, addressed to N. P. JOHNSON, No. 208 West Thirty-fourth street, will relieve great distress, and expense paid.

SIBL—WHERE IS SECOND LETTER? WAS AT both places. Go to Europe soon for the winter. Must see you or I cannot go. 1,000 kisses for I. T.

X. YZ. .. CAME TO TOWN. WRITE TO P. S. S. Herald Uptown Branch office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DIAMOND MONOGRAM, M. D., FROM LOCKet. Liberal reward if returned to 13 East Thirty-fourth street.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY EVENING, LEFT IN A TWENty-third street and Ninth avenue stage, some Papers and Tracings, marked Mobile Gas Company. Return to room 63, Drexel Building for suitable reward.

LOST—LOCKET, MONOGRAM J. D. F. F., WEDNESday morning, between Madison and New York. Five dollars reward will be given to finder at 229 West Tenth street.

LOST—A SMALL BLANK BOOK, WITH A NUMBER of names in. Please return to F. STOIBER, 132 Essex street and receive a reward.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, A VERY TAME GREEN Parrot. A good reward will be paid by returning the same to 481 Sixth avenue.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, IN A MADISON AVENUE stage or Fifth avenue, between Wall and Twenty-third streets, a sum of money. A reward will be paid by returning the same to 683 Fifth avenue.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 5, IN GOING from 59 West Thirty-seventh street to Twenty-third street, via Sixth avenue car, or in Booth's Theatre, a lady's black Cashmere Dolman, trimmed with yak lace and bugle gimp. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the garment to 59 West Thirty-seventh st.

REWARDS.

$15 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, FROM NO. 15 West Twenty-ninth street, a light blue Skye Terrier, weight four pounds. The finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO NINE P. M., AND NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED WITH HERALDS AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING, AT 1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS; OFFICE OPEN ALL NIGHT. HARLEM OFFICE 2,281 THIRD AVENUE, CORNER OF 124TH STREET; ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED TO 7:30 P. M., AND NEWSDEALERS SUPPLIED AT FIVE O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING.

A.—A.—A.—KENTUCKY SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION,

for the benefit of the University of Paducah,

to be drawn at Covington, Ky.,

On SATURDAY, June 26, 1875, certain, or money refunded. Gifts paid in full at this office.

1 Gift of $50,000 is	$50,000
1 Gift of 20,000 is	20,000
1 Gift of 10,000 is	10,000
4 Gifts of 5,000 are	20,000
10 Gifts of 2,500 are	25,000
50 Gifts of 1,000 are	50,000
50 Gifts of 500 are	25,000
50 Gifts of 250 are	12,500
200 Gifts of 100 are	20,000
Approximation Gifts.	
4 Gifts of $2,000 approximating to $50,000 gift are	$8,000
4 Gifts of 1,375 approximating to 20,000 gift are	5,500
4 Gifts of 1,000 approximating to 10,000 gift are	4,000
5,000 Gifts of 10 are	50,000
5,379 Gifts, all cash, amounting to	$300,000

Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50.

The drawing takes place in public, and is free to all; 50,000 tickets are issued. The distribution is always a full one. No scaling of gifts or postponements on any account. Persons wishing tickets should order at once. Address all orders for tickets and information to THOS. H. HAYS & CO., 609 Broadway, New York.

A.—NEW YORK STADT-KELLER, at the TRIBUNE BUILDING, will be open for business on MONDAY, JUNE 7. KOSTER & BIAL.

A.—SODA WATER, MINERAL WATERS, GINGER Ales, sparkling Wines; manufacture of complete outfits of Apparatus and Materials, with full instructions; all departments of manufacture, bottling and dispensing; exclusive Rights in desirable territory; catalogues free. JOHN MATTHEWS, First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York.

A.—ISAAC G. BOYCE, 267 BROADWAY, LAWYER, Notary, Commissioner. Divorces obtained promptly without publicity; causes—desertion, incompatibility, habitual drunkenness, infidelity, inhuman treatment, conviction of felony. Passports obtained.

A.—DEBILITY BROUGHT ON BY INDISCRETIONS and all kindred diseases of men speedily and radically cured by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Office hours from 8 to 3.

A FORTUNE FOR $1.—WYOMING SINGLE NUMber Lottery draws June 15; $200,000 in cash prizes; tickets, $1; six for $5. ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau street, New York.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, KENTUCKY STATE Lottery, German Government Lotteries. C. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street, box 5,594 Post office.

A.—GERMAN GOVERNMENT LOTTERIES, ROYAL Havana Lottery; next drawing June 12; prizes cashed and information given. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers. Post office box 3,315. 75 and 77 Nassau street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY State and Shelby College Lotteries.

KENTUCKY STATE, EXTRA CLASS 605—JUNE 5, 1875.
37, 21, 27, 44, 72, 39, 35, 46, 76, 10, 63, 6, 13, 57.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 421—JUNE 5, 1875.
22, 43, 61, 2, 51, 63, 14, 21, 37, 10, 72, 19, 29, 46.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 606—JUNE 5, 1875.
19, 33, 10, 32, 12, 27, 38, 1, 73, 78, 30, 4, 66, 60.
SHELBY, CLASS 422—JUNE 5, 1875.
62, 6, 45, 23, 69, 22, 43, 30, 17, 41, 46, 7, 9, 31.
J. S. SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.; Post office box 2,751, New York.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO., AGENTS FOR Kentucky State Lotteries, drawn daily. Royal Havana Lottery, drawn every 17 days. Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn June 26, 1875. Prizes cashed. Information furnished and circulars sent by addressing PARKS & CO., 180 Broadway, room 4; Post office box 5,272. Private office attached. Office hours 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALanced and classed by an efficient accountant; terms fixed by job or day. Address R., box 3,472 Post office.

BRAID.—WANTED TO KNOW, BY A LARGE CONsumer, the address of importers of narrow braids such as are used on linen suits; give lowest price for cash. Address IMMEDIATE, 1,226 Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. BLOOD'S OXYGENIZED AIR.—A RADICAL cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. Free examinations at office, 27 West Twenty sixth street.

DISEASES OF MEN AND IMPORTANT MEDICAL and Surgical Cases a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Office hours from 8 to 3.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—$510,000 IN PRIZES, EVERY 15 days as follows:—

One Prize of $100,000, one of	$50,000
Two Prizes of $25,000 $50,000, one $10,000 and one $5,000	15,000
833 other prizes amounting to	295,000
Total	$510,000

Prizes cashed. Circulars of information free. Highest price paid for doubloons and governments. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., bankers, 10 Wall street, rear basement, New York. Post office box 4,685.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME. (Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature.) For the Benefit of the University of Paducah.

$300,000 to be distributed among the Holders of Tickets.

FIRST PRIZE, $50,000.

The Drawing to take place at Covington, Ky., JUNE 26, 1875.

No Discount on Prizes—Every Prize paid in full. SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Managers.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of $50,000 is	$50,000
1 Prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 Prize of 10,000 is	10,000
4 Prizes of 5,000 are	20,000
10 Prizes of 2,500 are	25,000
50 Prizes of 1,000 are	50,000
50 Prizes of 500 are	25,000
50 Prizes of 250 are	12,500
200 Prizes of 100 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
4 of $2,000 Approximating to $50,000 are	$ 8,000
4 of 1,375 Approximating to 20,000 are	5,500
4 of 1,000 Approximating to 10,000 are	4,000
5,000 Prizes of 10 are	50,000

5,379 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction. These Drawings are never postponed, but take place regularly the last Saturday of each month. Send for circular.

Address all orders to SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Covington, Ky.

KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.—LINDAUER & CO., Cigar Dealers, 134 Mercer street, three doors above Houston street.

K.—OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY State Lotteries, SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Managers.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 365—JUNE 5, 1875.
7, 17, 34, 31, 43, 13, 25, 33, 13, 38, 2, 21.
KENTUCKY, CLASS NO. 366—JUNE 5, 1875.
17, 27, 1, 4, 33, 46, 15, 30, 6, 43, 60, 32, 58.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 451—JUNE 5, 1875.
22, 21, 67, 54, 63, 77, 78, 68, 34, 18, 12, 70.
HENRY, CLASS NO. 452—JUNE 5, 1875.
13, 31, 6, 56, 53, 20, 69, 19, 35, 4, 41, 7, 75.
Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 209 B'way, first floor, rear office, or P. O. b. 4,969.

K.—SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO.'S GRAND monthly distribution of the Kentucky State Lotteries, on Havana plan, to be drawn June 26. Also Royal Havana of Cuba, drawn June 12. Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, authorized agent, 209 Broadway, or Post office box 4,969.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. $510,000 distributed in prizes every 15 days. Next drawing June 12.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 Prizes of $25,000 each	50,000
1 Prize of	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000
23 Prizes of $1,000 each	23,000
830 other Prizes, amounting to	272,000

Circulars of information furnished free. Orders filled, Prizes cashed. Spanish Bank Bills, Doubloons and Governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, have unsurpassed facilities for doing all kinds of Printing with unusual promptness and at moderate prices.

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY OF THE United States.

There will be a general meeting of the wine and spirit trade at room No. 9, Delmonico's, at the corner of Beaver and William streets, on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at one P. M., for the purpose of hearing an address from Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and appointing a committee from the trade to have charge of its interests in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia.

The attendance of the trade is most urgently requested, as the meeting will be of the first importance to the trade. CHAS. McK. LEOSER, President Wine and Spirit Traders' Society. PHIL BONFORT, Secretary.

$510,000.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY draws every 15 days; new scheme ready; $510,000, cash gifts, drawn June 12; circulars, with full particulars, free. P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

A.—FOR SALE, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF DOGS, Parrots, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Maltese Cats, &c. Medicine for all diseases at L. N. MEYERS, No. 3 West Third street, near Bowery.

A VERY FINE WESTLEY RICHARDS MUZZLE loader, 10 bore; also a 12 bore breech loader, which originally cost $200, gold. H. C. SQUIRE, No. 1 Cortlandt street.

AN IMPORTED SCOTCH TERRIER (SLUT) FOR sale; price $25. To be seen at cutlery store, 50 Cortlandt street, one door below Greenwich.

PAIR IMPORTED SHEPHERD DOGS AND VERY fine Retriever; thoroughbred chestnut sorrel Horse, broken to harness and saddle, with two light Wagons. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY, Friday, June 11, No. 112 East Thirteenth street.

THE TURF.

AT FLEETWOOD PARK—ON MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., sharp. Purse $100; $60 to first, $30 to second and $10 to third; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. J. Splan enters b. g. Cheston; J. Murphy enters br. m. Katie Hughes; Geo. Gilbert's s. s. Harry Gilbert; A. Patterson's b. g. Wm. Walsh. Same day, sweepstakes, $250; mile heats, best three in five. J. Kelley's b. m. Gipsy, to wagon; M. Myers' blk. s. John Case, Jr., to wagon; M. Maloney's b. m. Dolly, in harness; F. M. Kaitz' g. g. Harry, to harness; M. Kirby's b. g. Kirby, to harness. JOHNSON BROS., Proprietors. DARIUS TALLMAN, Superintendent.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB. SPRING MEETING, 1875, AT JEROME PARK.

Saturday, 5th June.	Saturday, 12th June.
Tuesday, 8th June.	Tuesday, 15th June.
Thursday, 10th June.	Thursday, 17th June.

Saturday, 19th June.

Races begin each day punctually at 3 o'clock. A. BELMONT, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

AUCTION POOLS ON JEROME RACES (JOHN WALSH, Auctioneer) will be sold at 1,146 Broadway, commencing Friday evening. JESSE SMITH.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD EVery morning and evening at Thomas' Exchange, 1,239 Broadway, on the Jerome races. OLIVER L. MARSHALL, Auctioneer. Paris mutuals under the supervision of Mr. John A. Sloat.

AUCTION POOLS SOLD EVERY MORNING AND evening this week at Johnson's Pool Room, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on the races at Jerome Park; each race received by telegraph as soon as run; also every afternoon on the trots at Hartford, Conn.; each heat received as soon as trotted. W. H. & T. B. JOHNSON.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD EVERY morning and evening, during the week, at the NEW YORK TURF EXCHANGE, 15 West Twenty-eighth street, on the running races at Jerome Park. French Pools close, on the days of the races, at 3 P. M. KELLY, BLISS & CO.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD AT JOHNson's Pool Rooms this afternoon on Jerome Park races; also on Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis, and Mutual vs. Chicago, at Chicago; innings received by telegraph. F. H. SEIBERT.

A.—AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD EVERY MORNING AND EVENING, On the Jerome Park Races, at Johnson's Pool Room, corner Broadway and Twenty eighth street, French Pools close each day at 3 P. M. W. H. & T. B. JOHNSON.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK. SECOND SPRING MEETING, June 9, 10, 11, 1875.
FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9. Purse $200 for 3:20 class; Purse $200 for 2:38 class.
SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 10. Purse $200 for 2:44 class; Purse $200 for 2:34 class.
THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 11. Purse $200 for 2:55 class; Purse $300 for 2:29 class.
Entries will close at Johnson's pool rooms, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, and at John T. Slane's, near Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, Monday, June 7, at 9 P. M. Entrance fee will only be 5 per cent for all horses not starting in the above races and 10 per cent for those starting. Conducted under the National rules. WM. McMAHON, Proprietor.

DEERFOOT PARK. Trotting, Monday, June 7, at 3 P. M. Sweepstake of $300, mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. W. McMahon, br. g. Colonel. Owner, g. g. Denham. Mr. Taggart, b. m. Clara. SAME DAY—Match $200, 3 in 5, to harness. H. Peterson, br. m. Miss Drew. Owner, b. m. Butcher Girl. Admission, 50c. WM. McMAHON, Proprietor.

NEW DORP CLUB GROUNDS, STATEN ISLAND, Saturday, June 12, 1875.—Purse $100; $60 to first, $25 to second. $15 to third; three-quarter track; heats best 3 in 5, to harness; open to all horses that never beat 3 minutes. Entrance to be made to proprietor in writing, with ten per cent, on or before Thursday, June 8, 1875, at 9 o'clock P. M. D. R. RYERS, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given that all entrance money due from horses entered at the late meeting of this association must be paid on or before Tuesday, June 8. All persons neglecting to attend to this matter will, together with their horses, be suspended forthwith. GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

WEST SIDE DRIVING PARK, Monday, June 7, 3 o'clock P. M., Purse $100; mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness. Alexander Patterson's b. s. Fourth of July. H. N. Henderson's b. g. Sherman. Peter Manee's r. g. Gideon. Admission 50c. MURPHY & HENDERSON.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT PRIVATE SALE, BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, 110 and 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, Landau, by Brewster & Co., of Broome street. Victoria, by Brewster & Co., of Broome street. Coupe, by Baldwin & Co. Coupe Rockaway, by Miner & Stevens. Britzka, by Miner & Stevens. Coupe Rockaway, by Miner & Stevens. Barouche, by Wood Bros. Top side bar Wagon, with all improvements, by J. B. Brewster & Co., of Twenty-fifth street. Park Phaeton, by Wood Bros. Top side bar Wagon, by Peck & Co. Top Pony Phaeton, by R. M. Stivers. Top Pony Phaeton, with rumble and high wheels, nearly new, by Brewster & Co., of Broome street. Basket Pony Phaeton, with rumble, made to order by Bradley, Pray & Co. Top Pony Phaetons, with and without tops; Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Clarences, Coupes, extension top Phaetons, half-top Phaetons, &c., &c.

A.—AT COST, TO CLOSE BUSINESS, MY FINE stock of Carriages, my own make, now in repository No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by June 15. CHAS. GRUBE.

A.—WINDSOR PHAETONS, with patent cross springs, designed especially for summer use, carrying four persons comfortably. Weight only three hundred pounds. At warerooms, Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-first street, or factory in Twenty-fifth street. J. B. BREWSTER & CO.

A.—FOR SALE, HANDSOME BLACK MARE; FLOWing mane and tail; 6 years old, 15 hands; can trot in 2:40; can be driven by a lady; warranted sound and kind; good top buggy and harness; also a beautiful top Pony Phaeton; sold separate at private stable 34 East Twelfth street, between Broadway and University place.

A.—FOR SALE, A LADY'S TURNOUT; ELEGANT black Horse, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, very handsome, free and stylish driver, has been used by a lady, warranted sound; also fine set of Harness and no top Pony Phaeton. Inquire in the private house 352 Sixty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING FROM ILLINOIS—15 good Work Horses, from 5 to 8 years old, suitable for all purposes, to be sold cheap. Apply at 176 Mercer street, near Bleecker.

A.—LANDAULETS, LANDAUS, CLARENCES, COUpes, Phaetons, Depot Wagons, taken in exchange, less than half cost. The largest assortment of Pony Phaetons in the city. DAM, 10 East Fourth street.

A FIRST CLASS TURNOUT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Horse sound and kind; carriages and harness nearly new. For particulars call in paper warehouse 77 Duane street.

A.—FOUR HORSES, FIT FOR EXPRESS OR ANY kind of business, and one fit for a doctor or any business purpose; sold on account of sickness. 46 Wooster street.

A.—FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, FIT FOR ANY business, and one fit for a doctor or any gentleman's use; they are young and a good trial allowed; must be sold through the death of my father. No. 25 Spring street.

A.—ONE SORREL DRIVING HORSE; ALSO TWO other Horses, young and sound; free, stylish drivers; fit for any business; must sell at half value; rare chance. 91 Hudson street.

A.—FOR SALE, FOUR PONY BUILT HORSES, FIT for farmer or any business; warranted sound and young; at half value. 475 Canal street, near Hudson, blacksmith's shop.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE HORSES, FIT FOR TRUCK farmer or any business; warranted sound and young; at a sacrifice. 55 South Fifth avenue, between Bleecker and Houston.

A.—FOR SALE, A LIGHT DOUBLE ROAD HARness, city make; will be sold cheap. Call at Walker's Bay Horse Tavern, 144 West Thirty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue.

A.—HANDSOMEST LADY'S TURNOUT IN THE city; is a Basket Phaeton, with a canopy top; pony 14¾ hands high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; safe for ladies or children to drive to steam cars; free from vice or tricks; a trial allowed. Call at private stable 88 Vandam street, near Hudson street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN IS CALLED TO THE AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 11 AT O'CLOCK, AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, ONE DOOR EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, OF THE VALUABLE AND FAST TROTTING HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C., OF PETER R. VORHIES, ESQ.

AMONG THE HORSES ARE THE WELL KNOWN Trotting bay Gelding Tammany; can beat 2:35 Bay Gelding Harry Mitchell; trotted in 2:30¼. Brown Gelding Quickstep; trotted in 2:33¾. Also sorrel Mare Empress; can beat 2:30. Also fast bay Gelding Rescue; can beat 2:40. The above horses are all young and sound. For full particulars see to-morrow's HERALD AND CATALOGUE.

CARRIAGES CONSIST OF PARK AND PONY PHAETONS, Top and open Road Wagons, all of the best city manufacture; Single and Double Harness.

BLANKETS, HOODS, ROBES, SHEETS, WHIPS, &C., &c.

N. B.—STABLE WILL BE OPEN AT ALL HOURS up to time of sale, and Mr. Voorhies' man will be in attendance to give all information regarding stock. Parties in search of reliable horses, fashionable carriages, &c., would do well to call and examine above stock, as all the horses are acclimated and not liable to SAME DISEASES AS GREEN COUNTRY HORSES. SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON (late Johnston & Van Tassell), office 57 Liberty street (Evening Post Building).

ARCH. JOHNSTON.

THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE, 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, near University place. SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK. 24 to 48 hours' trial on horses warranted sound.

The business will be conducted on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and won the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large. THE STAMP OF OUR HOUSE IS RELIABILITY.

A DOG CART ESTABLISHMENT at auction on TUESDAY, June 8 at 11 o'clock, by VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, at their Mart, 110 and 112 East Thirteenth street. Bay Kentucky Horse, 16¼ hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; has no fault; can be driven by any one; is afraid of nothing, and is warranted sound, kind and true.

Dog Cart—Two-wheeler, made by Peters, of London, nearly new, and Harness, nearly new, used only once.

Landau, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street.

Victoria, nearly new, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street.

Park Phaeton, built by Wood Bros.

Coupe, built by Baldwin.

Now on exhibition at Auction Mart.

A.—TO LOVERS OF GOOD HORSES. Major CHAS. W. BARKER, Auctioneer. COLONEL P. J. CONNELLY, of 118 Queen street, Germantown, Pa., takes great pleasure in announcing his sixth great unequalled sale of the fastest, most promising lot of green trotters ever bred, just arrived from Kentucky, to be sold at Barker & Son's City Auction Mart and New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, on Wednesday, June 16, at 11 o'clock, and comprising SEVENTEEN HEAD, that can trot in from 3 minutes down to 2:35, and including the get of Ashland Chief, Delmonico, "Mambrino Medley," Red Eagle, &c., &c.; all warranted sound and kind.

STOCK WILL arrive at the Mart on Friday next, June 11, when Colonel Connelly will be on hand to give everybody the opportunity of riding and testing the speed before the sale.

CATALOGUES CAN be had at the "Spirit" and "Turf" offices, or at Barker & Son's.

SALE WITHOUT reserve or regard to weather.

A.—RIDE TO-DAY BEHIND GEORGE D. Hanna's (OF BOURBON county, Kentucky) PREMIUM STOCK of green Trotters AND ALL gaited Saddle Horses TO BE sold AT BARKER & SON'S, CITY AUCTION Mart and New York Tattersall's, CORNER OF Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, ON THURSDAY, June 10, at 11 o'clock.

NINETEEN HEAD of positively the finest and fastest in America, that can trot in from three minutes down to 2:40, and including the get of Mambrino Patchen, Almont, &c.

DR. JOHN W. CLARK, agent for Mr. Hanna, desires everybody to come and ride and test the speed or saddle qualities of any of the lot before the sale.

CATALOGUES CAN be had at the Spirit and Turf offices, or at the Mart.

SALE POSITIVE; no postponement.

AGENCY FOR SALE OF BREWSTER & CO.'S (OF BROOME STREET) SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.

Landaus.	6 pass. extension top Phaeton.
Landaulets.	
Dog Carts.	4 pass. half top Phaeton.
Coupe.	Coupe Rockaways.
16 ROAD and TOP WAGONS.	Rumble top Phaeton.
	Rumble no top Phaeton.
Cabriolets.	6 pass. half top Phaeton.

AND OTHER STYLES OF VEHICLES. A. & S. FLANDRAU, 372 and 374 Broome street (old stand of Brewster & Co).

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT—A VERY STYLISH roan Horse, 15½ hands, 8 years old; can trot in 2:40; no humbug; also a Brewster Road Wagon, fine Harness. No. 5 West Thirteenth street. T. E. GORDON.

A.—ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE PHAEton, one Victoria, one Wagonette, one T Cart; also one set of double Harness, all nearly new; all used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A LANDAU, BY BREWSTER & CO., PRICE $350; Six-seat Park Phaeton, $250; two new extension top Phaetons, worth $750, at $450; ten others at bargains. J. W. PINNEY, 460 Third avenue.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE SORREL TROTTING MARE, Hambletonian stock, raised in Orange county, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, flowing mane and tail; very handsome, free driver; warranted sound and kind; can trot a full mile in 3 minutes or no sale. Also a bay Horse, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; kind and true in all harness; can be driven by any one and will be sold for less than half their value; a chance seldom offered. Inquire at 39 Bleecker street, in private stable.

BREWSTER (OF BROOME STREET) LANDAU, ALmost new, for sale cheap at private stable 243 East Twentieth street.

CAPITALISTS.—A SACRIFICE; PUBLIC SALE, BY M. THOMAS & SONS, on the premises, Nineteenth and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, June 12, 1875, at 10 A. M.; the largest and best Livery Stable in the city, now doing good business; terms easy; sold on account of death of one of the proprietors.

DEPOT WAGONS.—DEPOT WAGONS, WITH AND without tops trimmed with leather; own make; at a bargain. 1,505 Broadway, corner of Forty-sixth st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. ELEGANT HORSES, HARNESS AND COUPE, ELEGANT T CART. At the private stable 215 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

On Tuesday morning, June 8, at 9½ o'clock, at the above stable, a beautiful span of brown carriage Horses, full 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle and believed to be perfectly sound; sold for want of use. Also an elegant T Cart for four persons, with pole and shafts, fully equal to new. Also an elegant Coupe and double Harness; can be seen at any time at the stable.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE, May 25. Elegant Carriages, slightly damaged by the fire at our repository May 25, now offered for sale at a great sacrifice, by order of the insurance companies.

Our stock comprises

7 glass front Landaus,	5 Broughams,
2 leather front Landaus,	9 Bretts,
7 Landaulets,	16 Victorias,
2 Berlin Coaches,	10 Coupe Rockaways,
5 Coupes,	13 fine six-seat Rockaways,
8 fine T Carts,	11 Park Phaetons,
12 extension top Phaetons,	10 light Rockaways,
3 Surrey Carts,	47 Pony Phaetons,
9 Ladies' C spring Phaetons,	18 top Buggies,
	12 Howell Phaetons,
18 Ladies' Basket Phaetons,	5 George IV. Phaetons,
	4 Dog Carts,
4 Physicians' Phaetons,	7 jump seat Buggies,

lined in brown, blue, green and maroon imported satins, goatskins and cloth.

This is an opportunity to parties who are in want of carriages to buy and save from 25 to 50 per cent.

Our stock is only slightly damaged by water on the painting. No damage to trimmings.

We must sell our entire stock in 20 days, to make room to repair our warerooms.

A. T. DEMAREST & CO., Manufacturers of Fine Carriages, 628 and 630 Broadway.

We give our usual guarantee for one year, the same as if no fire had occurred.

FINE CARRIAGES. We have now at our warerooms, in the latest designs and finest finish, the following seasonable Carriages in great variety:—

Landaus,	4-passenger no top Wagons,
Landaulets,	Low and high door Rockaways,
Cabriolets,	
T Carts,	Coupe Rockaways,
Extension top Phaetons,	Rumble pony Phaetons,
Extension top Cabriolets,	Canopy top Phaetons,
Bretts,	Buggy top Phaetons,
Corning Wagons,	Howell gig Phaetons,
Brixton Wagons,	Physician's gig Phaetons,
Depot Wagons,	4-passenger pony Phaetons.
Buckingham Phaetons,	

Also a full assortment of ROAD WAGONS and pleasure Vehicles, comprising every style used in town and country. A. S. FLANDRAU, 372 and 374 Broome street (old stand of Brewster & Co.).

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE NO. 52 EAST Thirty-third street, sorrel Horse, 5 years old, bangtailed; trot close to 3 minutes; price low.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, WELL matched, suitable for any gentleman's private team; 15½ hands high; good, stylish drivers, and warranted sound and kind. Can be seen, in the forenoon or evening, at 562 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D. JAMES DOUGLASS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE, NEW DEpot Wagon; very stylish; stationary leather top over all; platform springs; steel axles; seats for six or nine; built by Swift & Son, New York; used but 10 times. Apply at BEAMAN'S stables, 128 West Twentieth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A FINE CITY BUILT SIDE BAR TOP Wagon, with Pole and Shafts; is in first class order, having been lately painted; is as good as new; price $200. Can be seen at private stable 215 West Fifteenth st.

FOR SALE—GOOD DRIVING OR BUSINESS HORSE, bay, 15½ hands; fine mover and stepper; gentle, and fine appearance and stylish. Apply for two days in feed store 370 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD HEAVY BUILT CANAdian Horse, 15½ hands, 5 years old, about 1,150 pounds; suitable for grocer, butcher or side of a truck; a trial and responsible warrantee given. 531 West Forty-third street.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRAORDINARILY HANDSOME pair of coal black Geldings, near 16 hands, 7 years old this spring; sound, kind and good roadsters; do not pull or shy; raised in Ohio, where they were awarded 8 prizes the past season. They are admired by all who see them. Can be seen at McDONALD'S stable, East Forty-first street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO STRONG WORK HORSES, 16 hands, 7 years; fit for any use; will be sold cheap only for want of work. 135 Perry street, store.

FOR SALE—TWO YOUNG HORSES, 15 AND 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, suitable for truck or any business; both warranted sound and kind; trial given. 112 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN OPEN PHAETON; SEATS FOUR persons; platform springs; a stylish vehicle, in good order; also a very elegant Pony Phaeton, made to order by first class city maker; nearly new; has pole and shafts and rumble for driver; set on platform and elliptic springs. Can be seen at McDonald's stables, 146 and 148 East Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—AT WOOD BROTHERS', A GOOD second hand Barouche, used by private family; cheap if inquired for to day, at factory, 1,359 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—VERY CHEAP, A FIRST CLASS ROAD Horse; can trot a 2:40 gait to wagon; of extraordinary strength and endurance. Must be sold. Can be seen at Excelsior Stable, 1,205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—GOOD BAY CANADIAN MARE; SOUND, kind, true; 6 years; 15 hands; free, stylish driver; cheap; expressly for want of use. 259 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE SORREL MARE, close and chunky built, 7 years old, sound and free; suitable for cart, truck or wagon. Inquire of F. CONNOR, 196 avenue C.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FINE COUPE HORSE; ALSO Wagon and Harness; separate or together; at a sacrifice. Call, for two days, at 281 Bowery, corner of Houston street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GRAY HORSE, SUITABLE FOR any business; the property of a widow woman. Inquire at 4 4 East Twenty-third street, near First avenue. Call for two days.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; price $85; warranted sound and kind; sold for want of use; large bay Mare, $75. 324 Hudson street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SECOND HAND OPEN coaches and several light Carriages, at 114 Elizabeth street.

GET YOUR PRINTING DONE AT THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway. You will find it advantageous.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, LINEN AND woollen Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street, corner College place.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE, A FINE NEW LIGHT single Harness; also two double Harness, light and medium, in good order; will be sold at a bargain, at 143 East Fifty-ninth street, second floor.

MINERAL WATER WAGONS FOR SALE.—TWO large Wagons, built by Fielding Brothers. Apply to R. ROBINSON, 432 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW PONY PHAETONS, ALL STYLES, FROM $125 up; Coaches, Clarences, Coupes, Landaus, light Rockaways, 4 and 6 seat, and Coupe Rockaways, from $125 up; extension top Phaetons, a fine assortment of full spring side bar and Road Wagons, my own make, 120 lbs. up; Doctors' Phaetons, also Caffreys, Sulkies, Skeleton Wagons, Wagonette, 8-passenger, with top; also 250 Carriages, second hand, all styles and prices; Depot, Express, Jagger and Jump-seat Wagons; Harness from $16 up, Sheets, &c. WILLIAM H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

SORREL THOROUGHBRED STALLION MILBURN, FORMERLY PANTALOON, sired by Imported Trustee, dam Betsy Ransom, Jr.; 15½ hands; elegant saddle horse; sold for keep and charges. By VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers, at their Auction Mart, 110 and 112 East Thirteenth st., On TUESDAY, June 8 at 11 o'clock. By order POST & NICHOLS, 160 East Twenty-fourth street.

SADDLE HORSE, THREE-QUARTER BRED, 8 years; bay, absolutely sound, 16 hands, fine gait and good jumper. Ask for Mr. BLESSING, at Dickel's Riding Academy. Price $400.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—USE TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS, warranted superior to any other or no pay; they expel worms and bots, allay fever, give a fine loose coat, cleanse the urinary organs, increase the appetite and add to the milk of cows; they are warranted harmless. Sold by the druggists, saddlers, and at the depot 10 Park place.

TWO STABLES IN THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BEtween Seventh and Eighth avenues, cheap. Apply to H. J. LIPPE & BRO., 441 Eighth avenue.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, have unsurpassed facilities for doing all kinds of Printing with unusual promptness and at moderate prices.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND SOUND HORSE, 15½ hands high, that can trot in 2:50 or better. Address, with description and price, A. E. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A TWO-WHEEL GIG, WITH OR WITHOUT top; a bargain. Address GIG, Herald Uptown Branch office.

$25 EACH—THREE NEW SETS OF SILVER-plated hand-made Express Harness; also three new top Express Wagons, $150 each. Can be seen at livery stable, 124 West Nineteenth street.

$80 FOR A ROAN CANADIAN PONY, TOP BUSIness Wagon and Harness; two good Horses, $40 and $65; Express Wagon and two Buggies cheap; light Coupe Rockaway, in good order, $75. No. 171 West Thirty-second street.

$100.—A DUSENBURY TOP WAGON, TOP PONY Phaeton, $150; open Pony Phaeton, $80; light one-horse extension top two-seat, $150; Rockaway, $75; 1 six-seat Rockaway, $150; 1 light nine passenger Depot Wagon; six-seat Pageton, $100; light Coach, $200; set double Harness, $40; 1 set single, $12; Depot Wagon, $80. EMPIRE CITY REPOSITORY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

$175 FOR A FINE KENTUCKY HORSE, 16 hands, 6 years old; a free, stylish driver; not afraid of anything; fast traveller; warranted every way. At private stable 238 West Twenty-second street.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT SALE OF CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, Oilcloths, Mattings, lace Curtains, &c. SHEPPARD KNAPP, 183 and 185 Sixth avenue, now offers an entire wholesale stock at retail. The largest assortment in the city at less than cost of importation, consisting of
Moquet Carpets, from $2 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, from $2 25 per yard.
Body Brussels, from $1 75 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels, from $1 per yard.
Three-ply, from $1 25 per yard.
Tapestry Ingrains, from $1 per yard.
Extra super Ingrains, from $1 per yard.
Super Ingrains, from 50c. per yard.
Entire cargo of white, red, checked and fancy Mattings for sale in quantities to suit.
Oilcloths, all widths, from 50c.
Real lace and Nottingham Curtains, from $2 to $30 per pair, finest imported.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 BROADWAY, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, GRAND DISPLAY of NOVELTIES, just imported. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now READY. "SEA SHORE," "BALTIC," "CROQUET" and "DON'T CARE" TOILETS, very DESIRABLE for THESE DAYS.

CARPETS, CARPETS. Great bargains in Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Shades, Lambrequins, Mats, Matting &c., at very low prices.
English Velvet, at $1 75 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels, at $1 10 per yard.
Three-ply, at $1 25 per yard.
Ingrain, at 35c., 45c. and 50c. per yard.
All other goods at equally low prices.
A large stock of Furniture, 10 per cent cheaper than any other house in the city.
All goods shipped free. D. KELLY, (successor to H. O'Farrell), 512 and 514 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, SATINETS, &C., slightly damaged, very cheap; discount to tailors; also Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Muslins, Prints and Dress Goods, at low prices. WILLIAM MATHEWS, 54 Catharine street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A.—A.—MRS. MYERS, 22 East Fourteenth street. Specialties. Misses' and children's Hats and Caps, ladies' Dress Caps and Mourning Millinery.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5.—DOLBEAR'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all summer; cheap courses in Writing, Bookkeeping and Arithmetic will be given at $5 for ten lessons; stationery $1; satisfaction guaranteed. Ladies secure private rooms. Boys prepared practically for business.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL BILLIARD Tables, with the celebrated Combination Cushions, are for sale only by the manufacturer and patentee, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TABLES, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second hand Tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

A BEVEL BILLIARD TABLE, NEARLY NEW, 4½ by 9, and 5 by 11, must be sold this week, at SHARP'S, 505 Thompson street, corner of Bleecker.

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF BILliard tables will find, by examination, that for cheap and stylish Printing of any description the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, cannot be surpassed.

FOR SALE.

A VERY GOOD SITUATED CIGAR STORE, WITH old customers is (on account of going to the country) with or without the stock, for sale. Inquire at 144 Bowery, New York.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, PROMINENT corner down town, day trade, four years' lease, rent low, trade very good, sold through settlement of estate. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.—Is doing a first rate business; best business location; cheap rent, long lease. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A BREWERY FOR SALE FOR ONLY $4,000—CAPAcity over 50 bbls. a day; also corner Liquor Stores, down town day Sample Rooms, Lunch Rooms. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE BAKERY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE AT A great sacrifice—Also Bakeries to let, Coffee and Cake Saloons, cheap Groceries, Tea Stores. Manufacturing Businesses. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT, NEAR NEW POST office, doing excellent business; very cheap rent and long lease; a bargain; best reasons for selling. MALONE'S Store Agency, 121 Nassau street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT AND LAGER Beer Saloon for sale.—Corner stand; location unsurpassed; extraordinary chance; first class trade genuine stand. 712 Broadway. SIMERS & CO., Store Brokers.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER LIQUOR STORE for sale.—Leading avenue; splendid location; extensively patronized; extraordinary chance live man. Bargains at 712 Broadway. SIMERS & CO., Store Brokers.

A SECOND HAND FURNITURE BUSINESS FOR sale (Stock, Horse and Express Wagon) cheap, as the owner has other business to attend to. Inquire of P. SMITH, 382 Eighth avenue.

A BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE ON THIRD AVENUE; cheap if sold at once; cause of selling, sickness; rent $35 per month. Apply in shop, 588 Third avenue.

DRUG AND FANCY GOODS STORE—CENTRALLY located on business thoroughfare; long established, fine stock and fixtures; sold cheap to close an estate. Apply at 69 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

FOR CHEAP PRINTING CALL ON THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COAL YARD, with Stock and Fixtures. Inquire at 668 First avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, elegantly fitted up; best location in the city; reason for selling the owner has three stores. For particulars call on THOMAS GAFFNEY, 17 Centre street.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT SAMPLE ROOM, ON Broadway, doing a splendid business; trade first class. For particulars apply to CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 38 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DOWNTOWN SAMPLE ROOM, IN THE immediate vicinity of the Stock Exchange, doing a good business; satisfactory reasons for selling; a rare chance to make money. Apply to CORSTAIRS & McCALL, 38 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DISTILLERY LIQUOR STORE, WELL located and doing a good business; paying well; no fraud. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, 170 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, SITuated between European lines of steamers; will be sold cheap. Inquire of FRANK GLOVER, importer of liquors, 39 Peck slip.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CORNER GROCERY ON Third avenue, west side; Stock, Fixtures, Horse and two Wagons; old lease on house leaves rent on store $40 a month, worth $100. Inquire in cigar store 698 Third av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LAGER BEER AND Billiard Saloon, doing a good business; low rent; also, Confectionery, News and Stationery Store, cheap. F. REEBER, 2,281 3d av., corner 124th st. (Herald Branch office).

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BAKERY ON THE AVENUE; good business place; dishes pay the rent. Apply at 492 First avenue, New York.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—BEST LOcation in Twenty-third ward, adjoining Morrisania steamboat landing; good business already established; good reason given for selling. Reference—Messrs. Young & Frederick, 119 West street; C. V. Ridley, Morrisania Steamboat Company's office, Mott Haven. Inquire on premises of WM. MAGEE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A MILLINERY STORE, ON Sixth avenue; location first class; stock and fixtures in good order. Address J., box 147 Herald Uptown Branch office. No agents.

FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, DOING A good business, on a leading avenue; rent low, lease, &c.; with or without stock. FRANCIS R. HEALY, 161 East Thirty-third street.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—HORSE, Wagon, Stock and Fixtures; an old established stand; cheap rent; owner has other business to attend to. Apply to J. W. PETTIT, 263 West Forty-first street.

NEWS DEPOT, STATIONERY AND VARIETY Store, on a leading avenue, doing a good trade, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & CO., 116 Nassau street.

SOAP WORKS FOR SALE—COMPLETE. Address RIDGEWAY, Box 130 Herald office.

$1,500 WILL BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness, paying handsomely; suitable for gentlemen or ladies; full investigation invited; sickness cause of selling. Apply to SIMER'S Agency, 712 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE CUT-OFF AND SEVERAL SLIDE VALVE Engines very cheap; portable Hoisting Engines, Boilers, sawmills, Grain Mills and Ames' portable Engines. HAMPSON, WHITEHILL & CO., 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

DEALERS IN MACHINERY, MANUFACTURERS and others needing Printing, can have it done in the best style by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE 50-HORSE HORIZONTAL Tubular Boilers, 14 feet long, 4 feet diameter; 63.3 Tubes; one Engine, 12 inch bore, 30 inch stroke; all in good order and sold on account of removal. Can be seen at LORILLARD'S tobacco factory, Sedgwick street, near Van Brunt, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE ENGINE, 12 INCH cylinder, 30 inch stroke; also one upright Boiler, 10 feet high, 4½ feet diameter, 115 2 inch tubes. Inquire at 458 East Twenty-third street.

$50,000 WORTH OF SECOND HAND ENGINES, Boilers, Lathes, Planes, Shapers, Drills, Screw Machines, Cupola, Crane, Emery Grinders, &c.; great variety at low prices; some heavy Tools. E. E. ROBERTS, Engineer and Contractor, 119 Liberty street near Greenwich.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, FOUR WOODEN, SCREW FREIGHTing steamers, from 300 to 1,000 tons; also several iron screw and paddle Steamers, suitable for sea or river service; also a new Steam Yacht, 99 feet long, elegantly fitted and furnished. Also steam Tugs and steam Yachts. By FREDK C. SCHMIDT, No. 1 South William street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOATS READY FOR sale, and orders received by G. DESMOND, Boat Builder, 299 Front, between Gouverneur and Montgomery streets.

A.—FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE WELL KNOWN fast sailing Yacht "Bella," 27 feet 4 by 11 feet; in perfect order; two suits sails, spars, &c.; fastest boat of her size in New York waters. Address GREENWICH, station C.

COPPER FASTENED ROWBOATS FOR SALE—NEW and handsomely finished; 14 and 15 feet long. Apply to E. WYCKOFF, 151 West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—YACHT VESTA, 20 TONS; FULLY equipped; warranted sound and will be sold low. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, 224 South street.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE SCULL SHELL; CAN BE seen at Argonauta Club House, Bergen Point, N. J. Address box 2,674 Post office, New York.

150 BOATS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES, INCLUDING metallic Lifeboats or built to order; Spoon Oars, 25,000 feet white cedar Boards cheap. 363, 373 South street. STEPHEN ROBERTS.

$150.—FOR SALE, SAIL BOAT, TWO YEARS old, in perfect order, 20 feet long, counter stern; has two sets of sails. Apply to J. S. MACDUFF, 77 Bleecker street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE private family by a gentleman; good location; West side. Address, stating terms, J. A. R., box 2,500 Post office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE FAMily, a good, furnished, partly furnished or unfurnished three or four story modern brown stone House, in first class neighborhood, between Sixth and Fourth avenues and Eighteenth and Thirty-fourth streets; at from $1,000 to $1,500 rent, from July 1, and for period of from one to two years; best of references given and a portion of rent paid in advance if desired. Please address at once, with particulars, to H. HOWARD, No. 416 East Fiftieth street, New York.

In the Country.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE NEAR THE SEASHORE or along the Hudson, in healthy locality, not more than an hour or two from city by boat or railroad, desired for three months by small family; terms must be moderate and description complete or notice will not be taken of answers. Address BISMARCK, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH) ARE desirous of finding a refined Room in a strictly private family, within 12 miles of New York city, where they can meet with congenial society; highest references. State full particulars and terms (which must be moderate), to PERMANENT, box 125 Herald Uptown Branch office. N. B.—Boarding house keepers will please not reply.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, A SMALL FURnished House, at a moderate rent, near or in the suburbs of Glen's Falls, Fort Edward or any town on the upper Hudson. Address FELIX, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.—WANTED, ABOUT 9,000 cubic yards of broken Limestone, 2½ inches in diameter, delivered upon Grand street, Newtown Creek. Address, with full particulars, THOS. McCANN, 164 Union street Brooklyn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LIQUOR AND TOBACCO Store, at a hotel; or a Tobacco Store. Address, stating price and particulars, H. G., box 117 Herald office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—FIFTEENTH STREET, UNION SQUARE AND Fifth avenue.—A Plot of ground, 75x133.3, with Dwelling, for sale cheap; apartment house; builders take notice; whole amount on mortgage, if improved. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

AN ELEGANTLY LOCATED, BUILT AND ARranged large corner Dwelling on Madison avenue for sale or to let low. Offices 11 Pine street and 33 East Seventeenth street. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE, FINISHED in hardwood throughout, every improvement and first class in every respect, cheap, or exchange for small House. Apply on premises, 21 East Fifty-seventh street.

MAPS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS OF PROPERTY, Circulars, Catalogues and every kind of Printing adapted to real estate dealers promptly, carefully and cheaply done at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, in the Herald Building.

East Side.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE—147 AND 149 EAST TWENTY-second street.—Valuable Dwelling and Factory Property at auction June 23. Maps, permits, &c., at office of RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, room F, basement. Sale absolute; estate of Henry E. Sharpe, deceased.

FOR SALE—112 SECOND AVENUE, FOUR STORY House 26x55, lot 125, cheap and at very easy terms. Owner can be seen at the house from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

West Side.

FIVE NEW DOUBLE TENEMENTS AND STORES ON Tenth avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, now renting for $3,000 each, at less than $30,000. J. NETTER, 883 Tenth avenue.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST CORNER PROPERTIES—Corner of Bank and Bleecker streets; size of lot, 50 feet by 45 feet 5 inches. For particulars inquire of D. HOGAN, 113 Cedar street.

$19,000.—FOR SALE, ONLY $5,000 CASH down, the elegant three story brown stone House, 134 West Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; possession immediately. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine street. $700,000 to loan on bond and mortgage.

Miscellaneous.

PLANS AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY BILLS, Circulars and every kind of Printing furnished at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN. ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST. OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON SUNDAY FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M. CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

LOT FOR SALE—ON JEFFERSON STREET, NEAR Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, 21 by 100 feet; terms $100 cash and balance in monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments. Address HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE HUDSON—For sale or to let with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, Cottages, Houses and elegant Residences at low prices for season or year. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ABOUT 100 acres of land; fine view; joining the elegant residence of J. Butler Wright, Esq., near Scarborough depot, on the Hudson; will be sold in plots of 15 to 30 acres each on very easy terms. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT A LOW rental to a desirable party, the entire Buildings known as the West Hoboken Feather Factory, situated at the corner of Spring and Savoy streets, West Hoboken; the building is 84 feet long and 24 feet wide, three stories high, with basement, a large yard, and is well adapted for any kind of manufacturing. Apply to JOSEPH ANDRADE & CO., 11 and 13 West Houston street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, a first class private residence, 20 rooms; furnished or unfurnished; a splendid view of the Atlantic; barn, icehouse, 2½ acres land; just completed. Address JAMES MOONEY, 228 Van Brunt street, South Brooklyn.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT Country Seat in New Jersey, 40 minutes from City Hall; fine mansion and stable just completed; house contains 16 rooms, elaborately finished, with all modern improvements and city conveniences; mountain view unsurpassed; health undoubted; terms easy. Address OWNER, box 2,857 New York Post office.

AT SHARON, CONN.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, with mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating and fishing, 3½ hours from city; will sell or lease, furnished or unfurnished; easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine street.

A FINE RESIDENCE, 10 ROOMS, RANGE, DUMB waiter and gas; high, healthy location; view of bay; three minutes from boat landing, Staten Island; $4,000; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

A.—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES ON Staten Island, fully furnished; elegant grounds (six acres); porter's lodge, stable; cost over $60,000, for $22,000; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

COUNTRY SEAT, ELEGANT RIVER FRONT, AT Passaic; 40 minutes from New York; 6 acres; high healthy and beautiful; large mansion; fruit and shade abundant. STEWART, 81 Cedar street.

H. A. HUBBARD, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Seely's Block, Stamford, Conn.—All kinds of Property for sale, to let or exchange.

LAND FOR SALE—IN TOWN OF ISLIP, SUFFOLK county, L. I., N. Y., four five acre Lots for $800; $200 cash; $150 annually for four years. Address HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York.

MONEY SAVED IS MADE—STOP RENTS AND INterest.—$4,000, $250 cash, balance monthly $30, small House, 11 rooms; gas, water, sewer; city every half hour, 8 cents. Address box 142 Post office.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, PARTLY furnished; stables, &c., at Clason Point, on Long Island Sound, Westchester county, N. Y. For particulars apply to GUENTAL & SON, 39 West Fourth street.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT is at 218 Broadway, in the Herald Building.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, TWO Dwellings, 13 and 7 rooms, and barn, pleasantly located near depot, and very cheap. JAMES R. FERRIS, 335 Broadway, room 15.

$3,500.—NEAT COTTAGE, 4 ACRES, FINE fruit, Staten Island; $3,500 on Shrewsbury River, fishing, boating, bathing at your door. C. C. WAYLAND & AYMAR, 161 Fulton street.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE AND LOT; SIZE OF lot, 100x165; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $500 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, lock box 28 Post office, Sing Sing, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A HOUSE AT WEST PORT RICHMOND, S. L., TO exchange for Pianoforte or Horse and Buggy, with some cash. OWNER, 151 Third avenue.

EXCHANGE—35, 44, 53, 90, 100 AND 150 ACRE Farms, well stocked and cropped; within one to two hours of city; several great bargains. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

EXCHANGE FOR DIAMONDS—A THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, well rented; price $10,000; mortgage $6,000; will take equity in Diamonds. Apply to owner, 211 West Thirty-fourth street.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR FLORIDA PLANTATION, with orange groves, or Southern Land free, a three story Brick Block in Trenton, N. J.; three Buildings and Lots, Hartford, Conn.; 40 Lots, South Orange, N. J.; second Mortgage $1,500 on lots at Chatham, N. J., and Long Island; choice Residence, Arlington, Boston, Mass. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE at Stamford; fourteen rooms, modern improvements, best neighborhood; will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Address STANFORD, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FOUR STORY brown stone Dwelling, near Central Park, for box and low grades Pine Lumber; price $24,000. N. L. B., 117 Prince street.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPerty, $16,000; 16 miles from Jersey City; stable, &c.; all improvements; for small brown stone House, this city; good location. WM. R. BAILEY, 132 Duane st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING. GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS. WITH A VIEW TO SECURE ELIGIBLE TENANTS FOR THE FEW OFFICES NOW REMAINING UNLET IN THE BENNETT BUILDING, THE RENTS HAVE BEEN REDUCED, AND FIRST CLASS TENANTS MAY OBTAIN OFFICES AT VERY LOW RENTS. TO INSURANCE AND BANKING OFFICES IS NOW PRESENTED AN UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ELIGIBLE OFFICES ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. THE ABOVE BUILDING IS COMPLETELY FIREPROOF, HEATED BY STEAM; TWO ELEVATORS, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. INQUIRE OF HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A STORE TO LET—TWO LARGE WINDOWS, SIZE 20x40, one door below Forty-first street, on Seventh avenue, east side; rent $35 per month. Apply to W. C. LEPHE, 232 West Fifty-second street, in evening.

A FOUR STORY STORE TO LET—ON WEST street, near Rector, suitable for any business; size, 25x60; rent low; possession now. Also, large double two story Building on Washington street, near Rector; size, 46x83, suitable for the iron or any heavy business. W. & R. A. CRUIKSHANK, 68 Broadway.

A BARROOM AND RESTAURANT TO LET.—200 people to supply; all business Frankfort House, 102 William street; corner Store and back Room, basement $15. Apply at office of the hotel.

GET YOUR PRINTING DONE AT THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway. You will find it advantageous.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, large and small, Basement, first and second Floors, in Centre street. Apply to G. F. HALL, 137 Elm street.

TO LET—FACTORY, BOILERS, ENGINES AND FIXtures. Address MONTGOMERY, Box 130 Herald office.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS STORE, WITH TWO lofts and basement, No. 386 Third avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets; size 25x115 feet; suitable for furniture, dry goods or piano business; large show windows fitted up; gas fixtures throughout; rent moderate. Apply to JOHN FEITRETON, 1,290 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, BUILDING TWENty-second street and Eleventh avenue, two Floors, 40x65 each, well lighted. Apply at office of McCLAVE'S Lumber Yard, Twenty-second street and Eleventh av.

WHOLE OR PART OF STORE TO LET—RENT $35 to $100 per month. Call in stationery store, 179 Eighth avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF FIFTH AVENUE and Central Park.—A large four story high stoop brown stone fully and substantially furnished private Dwelling to lease low; immediate possession. Offices 11 Pine street and 33 East Seventeenth street. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A THREE story high stoop brown stone House, at the low rent of $175 per month. Apply on the premises 146 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE THREE STORY HOUSE, 117 West Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue, in complete order. Apply on premises, from 10 to 6.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE A FURNISHED House and board the owner; one who has furniture sufficient to furnish the adjoining unfurnished house and connect the two for boarders preferred. Address WOODVILLE, 1,238 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE TO LET—357 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, over drug store; nine rooms and attic; just painted and in perfect order; rent $800; immediate possession.

AT FORTY-SIXTH STREET, ON SEVENTH AVEnue (good location)—Desirable 21-foot stone Dwelling, only $1,700; a bargain. Offices 11 Pine street and 33 East Seventeenth street. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY 25-FOOT BROWN stone House, 295 Fifth avenue, just put in complete repair and newly painted throughout, to rent low. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A GREAT REDUCTION OF RENTS IN THE FOLlowing Houses:—250 and 252 East 10th st.; two three story and basement brick, $40 and $47 per month; 216 East 30th st., a three story and basement brown stone, only $100; 119 East 51st st., near Lexington av., two story and basement brick, nine rooms, only $62 50; 140 East 59th st., four story brown stone, perfect order, only $91 67; 285 East 123d st., a three story and basement brown stone and handsome brick stable and coach house, only $100; 434 Park av., Brooklyn, a splendid three story, basement and cellar house, 13 rooms, 20 minutes from ferry, only $41 67. THOMAS McGUIRE, 644 Third avenue.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high stoop brick House, 448 West Twenty-fourth street; newly painted throughout; immediate possession. Can be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. Apply at 110 West Forty-seventh street.

TO RENT—AT A NOMINAL FIGURE, A VERY large four story high stoop brown stone House, below Fourteenth street and near Fifth avenue; house has 22 rooms. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 108 West Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FRENCH FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO RENT ELEgantly furnished Rooms, parlor floor, suitable for physician or dentist; terms moderate. Apply at No. 51 West Twenty-sixth street.

AN ELEGANT THIRD FLOOR TO LET, FOUR rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class locality and private family; rent moderate. 230 West Twenty-second street.

A FEW ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH, &C., in a private house, to gentlemen only, on very reasonable terms. 88 Clinton place, near Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A GENTLEman only a large, airy, well furnished Room, on second floor; water in room; bath and all conveniences. Address No. 107 East Twenty-fifth street.

A BEAUTIFUL, COOL, HEALTHFUL SPOT, AT Central Park.—Rooms, neatly furnished, for light housekeeping or sleeping, $7 to $15 per month, $2 to $4 per week, 75c. up per day; private house. Inquire of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Madison avenue, corner Eighty-sixth street. Take Madison avenue car.

A SUIT OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; also single Rooms for young gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 128 East Eighteenth street, near Irving place.

BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE OR MORE ELEgantly furnished Rooms; gas, water and bath; neighborhood first class; no objection to housekeeping; rent low; premises 319 East Thirteenth street. References exchanged.

EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR TWO OR THREE gentlemen; large size single Room, with water; reception Room for doctor or Bedroom; house handsomely furnished; first class. 145 East Fifteenth street.

FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—ON FIRST floor, Parlor, closets, kitchen and improvements, for gentleman and wife; $5 per week. 218 West Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FURNISHED—GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with pleasant Rooms at No. 9 Varick place, near Bleecker street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without small Bedroom for gentlemen, without board, in the first class house 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

NOW READY—TWO FINEST, COOLEST, MOST DEsirable summer Rooms in the city; moderate terms; first class house. 21 West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PROMPTLY done at very moderate prices by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, SECOND story front Room, containing hot and cold water and gas; bathroom on same floor; in private house. No. 29 East Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom, with modern improvements; terms moderate; location first class. 80 Lexington avenue.

TO LET—128 ORCHARD STREET, AN ELEGANT front Parlor, for one or two gentlemen, by a German widow lady.

$4 50 AND UPWARD PER WEEK, FOR NICELY furnished Rooms, in suits of three Rooms; house newly painted and furnished. Apply to janitor on the premises 123 East Forty-fourth street, near the Grand Central depot.

14 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Broadway, opposite Coleman House.—Furnished Rooms to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, without board; Breakfast if desired; terms moderate; references required.

22 BOND STREET—A LARGE FURNISHED front Room to let, to gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping, or two young gentlemen; water and gas; also other Rooms.

24TH STREET NO. 38 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor, together or separately; Rooms rented at summer prices; house and location first class.

33 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE, airy, well furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, in small private family (summer prices); or parlor floor.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let, to respectable small families.

113 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Parties wishing clean, cool, cosey Rooms, at summer rents, in a small family, can be accommodated at the above address.

162 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Lexington avenue.—Furnished Room for housekeeping, $3 per week; Balcony Parlor, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with privilege of kitchen.

211 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Seventh avenue.—Part of House to let, elegantly furnished, for light housekeeping, to a first class private family only; price $150; 7 rooms.

300 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, handsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; furniture all new; also single Rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 ENTIRE FLOOR OR SEPARATELY; THIRD story front Room; also hall Rooms; house well kept; table unexceptionable; terms low; day boarders. 138 West Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway and Sixth av.

$1 50 TO $2 PER DAY, $6 TO $10 PER WEEK, for fine Rooms, with excellent table; families and single; at 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker street, near Broadway, croquet grounds.

2 OR THREE NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without Board, can be had with a refined German private family at 118 East Sixty-second street; references exchanged.

2 BLOCKS FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, 129 EAST Twenty-third street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class table, for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

2 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, and three connecting Rooms on third, with private baths, to let to families or single gentlemen, with Board, at 313 West Twenty-second street.

5TH AVENUE, 319.—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Suits of Rooms; bath, &c.; elegantly furnished for families or gentlemen; table first class; transient parties can be accommodated; cuisine Française.

5 FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, en suite or singly.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board; families accommodated equally low; hot and cold water in rooms. No. 42 South Washington square, third door from Macdougal street.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant front Rooms, $14, $15, $18 and $20 for two persons, with Board; transient people, $1 50 and $2 per day; also table board, $4.

13 PARK AVENUE.—PLEASANT, LARGE FRONT Room; also a hall Room, with Board; references.

22 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT suits of Rooms, superior Board; summer prices; also single Rooms; private table if desired; references exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms, handsomely furnished, private bathrooms, closets, &c., with or without private Table; references.

43 SEVENTH AVENUE.—PLEASANT, COOL, WELL furnished Rooms; all conveniences; good, liberal Board; extremely moderate prices; brown stone, central, genteel neighborhood; near Fourteenth street; crosstown cars pass.

44 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH Board, a second story front Room; hot and cold water; terms for gentleman and wife, $15; single gentlemen, $6 per week.

45 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for a family or single gentlemen; also a few table boarders can be accommodated at summer prices.

BOARDERS WANTED.

51 NINTH ST.—BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIversity place.—Front Room, with Bedroom, on second floor; also small Rooms to let, with Board, at summer prices.

119 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—Single and double Rooms for gentlemen at low prices; Suit of Rooms for family; also table Board.

127 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—IN A PRIvate family, a pleasant Room and Board for a married couple or single persons; price reasonable.

127 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR THE PARK.—With Board, a back Parlor, or a suit of two or three Rooms on second floor, with bath; terms moderate.

241 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable; day boarders taken.

255 FOURTH AVENUE.—A FURNISHED ROOM to let, with Board; references.

314 EAST TWELFTH STREET. Furnished Rooms, for gentlemen, with or without Board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FEW DESIRABLE furnished Rooms to rent, with Board; references. 119 West Forty-seventh street.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH Board; terms, $5 and $6 per week. At No. 200 West Fourth street.

AT SUMMER PRICES, LARGE AND ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, for families and gentlemen; family restaurant connected; no extra charge for private table. Robinson Hall, Sixteenth street near Broadway.

BOARD BILLS, WASH BILLS AND PRINTING SUITable for hotels and boarding houses may be obtained at low prices from the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

BOARD.—COSEY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with Board, Furniture, Carpets, &c., the best; not a large boarding house; 211 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, no children taken; references.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST class board; private family; board for the lady. Address Mrs. L. LEWIS, Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS BOARD IN A PRIVATE or widow's family; terms $4 per week; reference given. Address B. M., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTELS.

A.—250 ROOMS, THOROUGHLY REFITTED, HAIR mattresses renovated; price reduced, 25c., 35c. and 50c. FRANKFORT HOUSE, corner of Frankfort and William streets. Open all night.

CITY HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND 8TH ST.—Rooms with or without board, $4 to $9 per week; $2 50 per day, with board; open all night.

GRANT HOUSE, 48 NEW BOWERY.—CLEANEST AND best ventilated cheap Lodgings in the city; no bugs; single rooms, 30 cents per night; double rooms, $1; open all night.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, BROADWAY, FIFTH AVEnue, Twenty-second street.—Most superb location in city; house facing three streets; rooms all front; $3 per day, Room and Board; European plan, $1 to $6; elevator, baths, &c. WM. G. TOMPKINS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO ENGAGE Board with a private Spanish family or family having Spanish boarders, along the Central Railroad of New Jersey; must be convenient to depot; good table, location and accommodations required. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., CAMPO, Herald office.

AT FARM HOUSE, MOUNT KISCO, 1½ HOURS BY Harlem Railroad Quaker family.—Good Board and large Rooms. Particulars of Mrs. JACOB S. BROUWER, Mount Kisco, N. Y., or at MOSEMAN'S harness warerooms, 114 Chambers street.

A FAMILY AT TARRYTOWN WILL LET, WITH Board for the summer months, one or two Rooms; fine, high, shady grounds, river view, &c. Apply, with reference, to G. H., office St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER.—WANTED, BY A family of five adults, three children and nurse, Rooms on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, within thirty miles of New York. Address, stating location, accommodation and terms, box 2,537 Post office, New York.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THREE FAMILIES, where no other boarders are taken, in a mountainous locality, on the line of a railroad not exceeding six hours from the city; 7 or 8 rooms required; for convenient accommodations and a generous table a liberal price paid. Address E. A. B., box 166 Post office.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, BY gentleman and wife; place must be accessible by steamboat and not more than one hour and a half distant. Address AMERICAN, box 179 Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—GRAND UNION HOTEL will open June 1, for the reception of guests. J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

A.—PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, TUCKER'S ISLAND, one mile from New Rochelle depot, on New Haven Railroad, or boat; delightfully situated on Sound; fine beach; bathing, boating, fishing; no chills and fever; no musquitoes. Apply at Point, or to A. C. PLYMPTON, 29 East Forty-sixth street, corner of Madison Avenue.

A.—THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152d street), Carmansville, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open for guests; the finest and most convenient house near the city; 35 minutes from Liberty street; two minutes from depot or boat landing; fronts the water, with elegant view; gas, hot and cold water on every floor; liberal terms for the season; Hudson River Railroad every hour from Thirtieth street; Sunday trains. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor. F. G. WILLIAMS, Manager.

BOARD AT WILLOW LAKE—IN EVERY WAY FIRST class; nine large Rooms; boating on the lake; accommodation for carriages; it is one of the finest residences in Queens county. Address H. ROGERS, Locust Valley, L. I.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—GRANT HOUSE, SITUated two miles from the landing, with accommodations for 300 guests. Parties wishing to engage Rooms for the season must apply early. For terms, &c., address A. J. GRANT, Proprietor, Catskill, N. Y.

CHITTENANGO HOUSE—CHITTENANGO WHITE Sulphur Springs, will be open June 12; open all the year; under new management. HENRY L SCRANTON.

EDGCOMB HOUSE, NEW LONDON HARBOR, ON the Sound, 4½ hours from New York; gas, telegraph, bathing, fishing, sailing; no mosquitoes. Full particulars of FRANK G. MILLER, 20 Maiden lane, New York.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.—BOARD FOR SUMMER. APply to L. F. BIDER, Proprietor.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Twenty trains daily; fare, 25c. to 50c.; groves, lawns, boating, and all popular amusements; large, elegantly furnished Rooms, with excellent table; terms moderate. H. B. KENT, Proprietor. 26 East Twenty-third street, Madison square, New York.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERStown, N. Y., will be opened June 1.—Since the opening of this spacious, newly furnished, beautiful and charmingly located House in the summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut street, a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suits. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars. JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Open from June 5 to October 1; terms very reasonable. Address or apply to WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, AUSABLE CHASM, KEESEville, Essex county, N. Y., situate on the most direct route to the Adirondack Wilderness. Terms for Board and all information, address G. FRED AVERILL, Proprietor.

LINDEN PARK HOUSE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—SEVENteen acres of beautiful lawn and walks; abundance of fruit, &c.; terms moderate. C. H. RING, Proprietor.

MATTENECOCK HOUSE, FRONTING ON LONG Island Sound, will be opened June 15; splendid drives, boating, bathing and fishing on the premises; terms reasonable. Address C. FIRLING, Locust Valley, L. I.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE, BUSHKILL, MONROE county, Pa.—Always open. For further particulars address J. H. PLACK.

NORWOOD HOTEL, AT NORWOOD, N. J., WILL open June 1 for guests. For particulars apply at the hotel. Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., on the Hudson River, 45 minutes from New York by steamboat from foot of Harrison street. Now open. D. S. HAMMOND.

PARTIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY SHOULD LEAVE THEIR DIRECTION AT THE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAM, NO. 2 ANN STREET, AND HAVE A COPY OF THE LAST EDITION, WITH ALL THE LATEST NEWS, SENT TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA FOR FIFTY CENTS A MONTH, POST PREPAID.

RIDGEFIELD PARK HOTEL, RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.—Take Midland Railroad, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 40 minutes from New York. Address A. BROWNSON, Proprietor, Post office, Hackensack, N. J.

TOWERHILL HOUSE, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, opens June 15. MALGERN, Proprietor.

THE CASCADE HOTEL, LATE PARRY HOUSE, situated at Highland Falls, on the west bank of the Hudson, 1½ miles below West Point, 48 miles from New York, is now open for the reception of guests; new and elegantly furnished; gas, running water and all the appointments of a first class hotel. Applications for Rooms may be made as above, or to E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New York. A furnished Cottage adjoining the hotel also to let.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, have unsurpassed facilities for doing all kinds of Printing with unusual promptness and at moderate prices.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, OPENED June 1.—Central location, fine bathing beach; newly furnished in first class style; cuisine unsurpassed. HENRY HOWLAND, late Howland's Hotel, Manager.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875. JAS. M. MARVIN, Proprietor. Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, 241, 401, 529 or 957 Broadway.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, L. I.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient Board $3 per day. R. D. TUCKER.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE sale. Pianoforte, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, &c. Over $25,000 worth of Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture at public auction, namely:—Four round Bradbury 7½ octave Pianoforte, Curtains, Carpets, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, imported Bronzes, Jardinieres, Etageres, Parlor Suits, latest style covering; Turkish Suits, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables, Bookcase, Desks, Chamber Suits, Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Bedding, Buffet, Extension Tables, Chairs, &c.; sale positive; 400 lots by catalogue. H. F. McDONNELL, Auctioneer.

A.—JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Furniture, Merchandise and Fine Arts Salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
Real Estate Department, 21 Park row, New York.
ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
CARPETS, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, VELVET AND BRUSSELS.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by the best city makers.
Superb rosewood Etageres, Centre Tables, statuary marble tops, costly Parlor Suits, Card Tables, Lounges, Arm Chairs, Music Cabinets, satin, silk and brocatel Curtains; two rich gilt Mantel Mirrors, superb Bedroom Suits, rosewood Armoire-a-Glace, Buffets, Extension Tables, Bookcases, Refrigerators, basement and kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
The above has been removed from a country mansion, and is well worth seeing.
Also
Two superb Mantel Mirrors, 72x90.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF MODERN OIL Paintings.—CHARLES RODE, Auctioneer, will sell a fine collection of Oil Paintings, in rich gold gilt frames, consigned to be sold without reserve, at 63 Nassau street, on Saturday, June 5, and Monday, the 7th, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

ART.—SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF STRICTLY AMERICAN PAINTINGS, FROM THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN AND STUDIOS OF THE ARTISTS.
E. Leutze, F. E. Church, A. B. Durand, Jas. M. Hart, J. B. Bristol, Wm. Hart, J. F. Cropsey, W. Whittredge and over 100 others of our most eminent artists, forming the finest and largest collection ever offered. To be sold at auction, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 10 AND 11, at 12 o'clock each day. EDW. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AT M. E. FAVOR'S AUCTION HOUSE, 13 EAST Fourteenth street.—By C. D. FAVOR, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, June 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., large and attractive sale of new and second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c. Particulars Tuesday.

ART SALE.
AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 FIFTH AVENUE, A LARGE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, JUNE 10 AND 11. THE PAINTINGS ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART.—CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON. PAINTINGS BY LEADING AMERICAN ARTISTS, received from the late exhibition at the Academy of Design, and from the artists' studios, are now on exhibition AT THE MATHEWS GALLERY, 47 and 49 Liberty street, one door east of Nassau street, AT AUCTION, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, June 9 and 10, at 12 o'clock each day. Now on exhibition, with catalogues. DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION. AUCTION.
At private residence, 21 East Twentieth street, near Broadway, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, eight Parlor Suits, in satin and reps; chamber, library and dining Furniture, will be sold this day (Monday), June 7, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence; property of private family leaving for Florida; elegant inlaid Parlor Suits, in satin, made to order six months ago; also reps, brocatel and haircloth suits; rosewood 7⅓ octave Lighte & Bradbury Pianoforte; Etageres, centre and side Tables, Pictistols, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Curtains, pier and other Mirrors, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Turkish Easy Chairs, Paris Lounges, solid walnut Chamber Sets, complete seperate Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Wardrobes, bedroom Lounges, &c.; library Tables, Bookcases, Secretaries, Desks, dining Chairs, Extension Tables, Buffet, table Linen, Glass, China, Silverware, &c.; Plimpton's Parlor Bedsteads. Parties in search of good, well made, first class Furniture, will find it to their advantage to attend. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 7,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
500 CASES MENS', WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND BOYS' Straw Hats, in all the most desirable shapes and styles, and including 150 CASES MENS' STRAW HATS, all new goods, from medium to THE FINEST QUALITIES EVER MANUFACTURED, and particularly well worthy the attention of all buyers of these goods.
The above we consider the most attractive offering of the season.
Catalogues and goods now ready.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church street.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION, at residence 105 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, this (Monday) morning, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, extra large Household Furniture sale—Carpets, Pianofortes, eight magnificent latest style Parlor Suits in rich satin brocade, reps, cotelaine and haircloth; magnificent grand square 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, Etageres, Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, hair and spring Mattresses, Bedding, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Cases, Wardrobes, Lounges, Chairs, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs; Glass, China, Silverware, Cutlery, Icebox, &c. Sale positive. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers, city or country. J. KRAEMER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. POSITIVELY THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, handsome and useful Household Furniture, two elegant four round 7⅓ octave Pianofortes (Steinway & Sons and Decker Bros.), fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c., at the elegant brown stone mansion No. 47 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The Parlors contain elaborately carved Parlor Suits, in crimson, brocade, satin and brocatel; Turkish Easy Chairs, French plate Mirrors, inlaid and gilt Centre and Console Tables, fine Oil Paintings, imported pairs bronze Figures and Clocks, lace Curtains, Cornices, &c. Library contains Turkish Library Suits, Library and Secretaire Bookcases, —— volumes choice Books, Library Tables, Chairs, in leather, &c. Rosewood and walnut chamber Furniture, viz.:—Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, 29 hair and spring Mattresses, rep and plush Bedroom Suits, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, &c. Dining Furniture, consisting of 12-foot pillar Extension Table, one do., 10 feet; handsome Sideboard, with Mirror, Dining Chairs, Dinner and Tea Sets, quantity Silver and Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.; also basement, kitchen and hall Furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, variety Ornaments and useful Household Articles. N. B.—No postponement on account of weather. Take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

BY WM. VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER. Horse and Carriage Auction Mart, Nos. 110 and 112 East Thirteenth street.
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE HOTEL LONDON, NO. 455 SIXTH AVENUE, all the elegant Bar Fixtures, Counter, Bar Counter, 4-pull Pump, elegant Chandeliers, rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, French plate Pier Mirrors, Icehouse, large Refrigerator, silverplated Water Urn, black walnut Tables and Chairs, Range; also all the elegant Household Furniture, black walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Brussels and velvet Carpets, &c., &c. By order of Mortgagee.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS Tuesday next, 47 Nassau street, elegantly fitted Restaurant and Barroom; French Range, copper Cooking Utensils, iron Safe, magnificent Fixtures; excellent business place; together, or positively in lots. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 12 Centre street.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE sale.—Will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 92 Suffolk street, corner of Delancey, the Fixtures of a prominent corner Liquor Store, established over twenty years, consisting of walnut Counter and back Bar, new Ale Pumps, Tables, Chairs, Screens, Gas Fixtures, &c.; together with three years' unexpired Lease. Sale absolute. By order of mortgagee.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—FINE Horses, Trucks, &c., at auction. CAMPBELL & CO. sell, this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 309 West Thirteenth street, near Eighth avenue, to close the estate of A. Cother, deceased, the following named Property:—2 black Horses, 1 sorrel Horse, 1 bay Horse, 1 gray Horse, 4 double Trucks, 1 single Truck, 4 sets double Harness, 1 set single Harness, 2 pairs Blankets, 5 Truck Covers, 2 Sleighs, 1 Hay Cutter, 2 Feed Boxes, Rungs, Fly Nets, Ropes, Truck Jack, Stable Utensils, &c., &c. All to be positively sold; no reserve. Buyers, dealers, truckmen are specially invited. CAMPBELL & CO., office 88 Ninth street, near Fourth avenue.

CATALOGUES, POSTERS, CIRCULARS AND ALL kinds of Auction Printing done with the greatest despatch by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS. WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on Thursday, June 10, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom 111 Broadway, by order Department of Docks, the Leases of fourteen Piers and Bulkheads, on the North and East Rivers. Particulars and catalogues at Auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine street. Also on same day, the valuable three story high stoop brick Dwelling No. 232 West Thirty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; splendid location; possession immediately; contains all the modern improvements. Maps at Auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—SAMUEL KREIZER, AUCtioneer, will sell on Tuesday, June 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, choice Property at Guttenberg, N. J. The well-known Mansion of Charles Schultz, Esq., deceased, with 4½ Lots, on high ground, situated on Franklin street, near Kohler's Brewery, together with all the outhouses, &c., fruit trees, good well of water, fine garden, &c., all in good condition. Further information at the office of HACKER, ABRAHAM & CO., 41 Centre street.

GEORGE I. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, NO. 11 CHAMbers street.—By virtue of foreclosure of a chattel mortgage I will sell at public auction, on Monday, June 7, 1875, at 10 A. M., at No. 264 East Houston street, the Fixtures of a Baker's Store.

H. B. HERTS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 7, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 59 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET,
comprising Brussels and other Carpets, walnut Parlor Suit in crimson satin, walnut chamber Suits, fine Bedding, Mattresses, &c.; diningroom Furniture, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c., &c. Catalogue at sale. Terms cash. By order of THOMAS W. PITTMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER.—MYERS & CO. SELL this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 17 Bowery, large and general assortment of Household Furniture, feather Beds, Pillows, Mattresses; also Fancy Goods, Showcases, Counters, Tables, &c. Sale positive. Dealers invited.

J. M. STEWART, ATTORNEY FOR MORTGAGEE, will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 34 West Broadway, the Fixtures of a first class Liquor Store, all cabinet work, fitted up in the very best style; marble flooring; splendid Ale Pumps, &c.

J. HAVEN, AUCTIONEER, 39 East Thirteenth street, will sell MONDAY, June 7, at 10½ A. M., a large consignment of Wall Pockets, Brackets, Book Shelves, Towel Racks, &c. Positive sale.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street, Furniture, Carpets, Plimpton Bedstead, Lounges, Pictures, Mirrors, Store Fixtures, brass Scales, Teas, Soap, Cinnamon, Coffee, House Furnishing Goods, Silverplatedware, 2 first class silver mounted family Sewing Machines, &c.

M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER, 62 BOWERY, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 384 Eighth street, near avenue D, Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store, Coffees, Teas, Sugar, Soap, &c. Dealers invited.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—PETER BOWE, AUCTIONEER, sells Monday, June 7, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 11 University place, corner Eighth street, the contents of a Saddlery Store, consisting of Gents' Saddles, Ladies' Side Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, Sheets, Sleigh Bells, Surcingles, Saddle Bags and Pads, Showcases, three leather-sewing Machines. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.
Also, mortgage sale of one large iron Safe, one set Pool Balls and several sets Billiard Balls. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—THOS. J. McGRATH, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day, 12 o'clock sharp, 98 avenue B, contents of Grocery and Milk Dairy; also Horse, Wagon and Harness. By order, P. FEENY, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—MEN'S CLOTHING.—THOS J. McGRATH, Auctioneer, 158 Chatham street, corner Mulberry street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, a large and general assortment of Frock, Sack and Business Coats; doeskin, cloth and cassimere Pants, Vests, &c. By order J. A. Jarman, 185 Varick street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JAMES AGAR, AUCtioneer, will sell this day, at 59 New Bowery, 600 lots of silk and other Dresses, crape and lace Shawls, Remnants, Underclothes, Sheets, Spreads, Table Linen, Gaiters and a variety of other seasonable goods; also Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order of M. Davis, No. 3 Sullivan street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—RICHARD FIELD, GENEral Auctioneer, salesroom No. 89 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock sharp, 650 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Jewelry, Watches, &c.; Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order S. Goldstein, Clinton street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. First class Lager Beer Saloon and Restaurant. Mortgage sale. Will sell, Monday, June 7, at 11 o'clock, at No. 193 Canal street, the Fixtures of a first class Lager Beer Saloon and Restaurant—viz., elegant black walnut Bar and back Bar Mirrors, Glassware, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Cutlery, one Range and Boiler, Carrom Billiard Table, &c. Sale positive. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. First class Drug Store. Mortgage Sale.—Will sell, Tuesday, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 869 Eighth avenue, the Fixtures of a first class Drug Store—viz., Counters, Glass Cases, Clocks, Mirrors, Scales, Bottles, &c. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, one elegant square and one upright Piano, &c. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. HERMAN, SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL Auctioneer. Mortgage sale on Monday, June 7, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of 164th street and Washington avenue, the entire Fixtures of a Lager Beer Saloon. Sale positive. By order of A. G. and J. C. G. Huptel, Mortgagees.

SHERIFF'S SALE. S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells on Monday, June 7, at 11 o'clock, No. 13 Bowery, a lot of Boot and Shoe Store Fixtures, Gas Fixtures, Carpet, Chairs, Counters; also Ladies' Monthly Magazines, Chromos and a large lot of other Merchandise, &c. WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff. WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STOCK, FIXTURES AND Utensils of a Confectionery Store, Horse, Wagon, &c. J. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells Monday, June 7, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 63 and 71 Varick street, by virtue of an order of sale granted by Hon. David McAdams, one of the Justices of the Marine Court, the Stock and Fixtures of the above place, consisting of a large assortment of French and mixed Candies, barrels Sugar and Molasses, &c.; also Counters, Shelving, Showcases, Stoves, Scales, Tables, Copper Boilers, Kettles, Pans, Confectionery Utensils, &c.; also one Horse, Wagon, Harness, &c. Sale positive; dealers invited. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff. WM. H. BURNS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE. S. HERMAN, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells on Tuesday, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, the entire stock of a second hand furniture store, consisting of a large assortment of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, &c. Sale positive. Dealers invited. WM. C. CONNER, Sheriff. THOMAS SHIELS, Deputy.

THOS. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 17 CENtre street, sells, this day, at 2 o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the neatly fitted up Confectionery 172 Fourth street, near South First, Williamsburg.

THOS. KEYWORTH, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 10 o'clock, at 417½ Grand street, the contents of a Restaurant, consisting of one fine Paragon Range, Tables, Chairs, Oilcloth, Crockery, &c., &c. Dealers invited.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor Suits, in reps and haircloth; Sofas, Tables, Lounges, Chairs, French plate and other Mirrors, hair and Excelsior Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, &c.; Counters, Desks, Saloon Tables, copper Urns, Crockery, Glass and Kitchen Ware; Refrigerators, Awnings, Stoves, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Liberal advances upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or the same bought; also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

AT ROBERT J. ROSENTHAL'S, NO. 8 ELEVENTH street, three doors west of Broadway, formerly with Jackson, of 896 Broadway, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silk, Camels' Hair Shawls and all kinds of Property bought and sold; Goods taken on commission.

AT MY PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 163 WEST FOURteenth street, corner Seventh avenue, I pay the highest prices for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 163 West Fourteenth st., late of Thirteenth st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and other articles bought (and sold back when desired at a very small advance). GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweller, 1,199 Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO DIAMOND RINGS AND a pair of Diamond Studs, at a sacrifice. Address DIAMOND, G. B., box 193 Herald Uptown Branch office.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway, are prepared to do every variety of Printing, Wood Engraving and Lithography at very low rates.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD UPTOWN Branch office, room B (parlor for ladies), branch 1,267 Broadway.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, TICKETS, Press Opinions and all kinds of Printing for musical conservatories and entertainments are furnished in the most elegant style at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

A LECTURE EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK ON "Nervous Debility and Special Diseases," at Dr. KAHN'S Museum. Remember the address, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street. The largest and most magnificent museum in the world. Admission 50c.

A LECTURE EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK ON "Manhood and the Cause of its Premature Decline," at the New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.

CIRCULARS, TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, Pamphlets and all other Printing for lecturers and readers done at low rates by the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, N. Y.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PLIMPTON'S Building, Stuyvesant and Ninth streets.—Classes now forming; open all summer; private lessons in glide waltz a specialty; reception dansante Monday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock,
THEO. THOMAS' 22D GRAND CONCERT.
Overture, Hunyadi Laszlo .... Erkel
Polka Mazurka, Arm in Arm / Polka Française, Gnomen .... Strauss
Waltze, "Two Orphans" .... Tissington
Selections, first act, William Tell .... Rossini
Overture, Tannhaeuser .... Wagner
Andante, 5th Symphony .... Beethoven
Fantasie Caprice .... Vieuxtemps
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2 .... Liszt
Waltz, "On the beautiful Blue Danube" .... Strauss
Ave Maria .... Bach-Gounod
Overture, "Mignon" .... A. Thomas
Admission Tickets, 50c.; Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Packages of 12 tickets $5.

WALKING MATCH—10 MILES FOR $500, at Deerfoot Park, Brooklyn, L. I., Wednesday, June 9, 3:30 P. M., play or pay, between Ed Mullen, Champion of America, and James K. Hall's Unknown, Mullen giving the Unknown 440 yards start.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ, 75c.; "Red Cross" March (Masonic), 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla," Wels, 75c.; Waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Letter in the Candle," 30c.; "Wait Till the Moonlight Falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY'S TESTIMONIAL CONCERT, DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH, TO-NIGHT.

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Eighth street,
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Every evening,
French, English and German.
OPERA SKETCHES,
New Ballet, arranged by
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The best Variety performance.
Admission only 20c. Admission only 20c.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT WILL PERFORM DURING the month of May in Philadelphia. He will appear in July in the California Theatre, in San Francisco. On September 11 he will appear as "Conn," in the "Shaughraun," at Drury Lane Theatre, London.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF THE
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BONANZA
THE GREATEST COMEDY SENSATION OF THE DAY.

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AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
SHERIDAN & MACK'S
GRAND VARIETY COMBINATION.
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CHANGE OF BILL.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
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They will appear in four of their original sketches,
MULDOON THE SOLID MAN,
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS,
and OLD UNCLE PETE.
THE DONOVANS.
Every evening, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
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THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear, for the first time in this city, in their astounding performances.

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FIFTY VARIETY STARS. PARISIAN CAN CAN. AMERICANS IN PARIS.
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P. S. GILMORE........Director.
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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD
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2. Quartet for French Horns .... Gewalt
Messrs. Gewalt, Loetze, Loesche and Zilm.
3. Opera Fantasie, "Reminiscences" .... Mozart
PART 2.
4. Overture, "Semiramide" .... Rossini
5. Solo for Cornet, "Leviathan Polka" .... Levy
Mr. M. Arbuckle.
6. Concert Waltz, "Nautilus" .... Myron A. Cooney
7. Opera Fantasie, "The Gems of Martha" .... Flotow
PART 3.
8. Overture, "Camp" .... Lindpainter
9. Song, "Ye Merry Birds" .... Gumbert
10. Boquet National, "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle," .... Schott
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Season tickets, admitting to 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, $20.
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THE BEST REFRESHMENTS MAY BE HAD AT ALL HOURS.

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SECOND WEEK—The greatest hit ever made.
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Chime of Church Bells.
FARE ....(round trip)..........ONE DOLLAR
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An abundance of refreshments on board. See advertisement under head of "Excursions."
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Friday evening, June 11—Extraordinary Performance.
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Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFRAY, Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLI, MM. DE QUERCY, VALAIRE, VALTER.
Last performance in America of the original
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The combination of the
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Sentimental and marvelously popular, in English, with all the dash, sparkle and fun of
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LA VIE DE CANCAN PARISIENNE,
gives birth to untold pleasure, while
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AUGUSTIN DALY.
JUNE 5, 1875.

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MURDER NOT A CRIME.

A Cruel Story of Suffering and Outrage.

MOBILE, May 9, 1875.

While I was in Jackson both the State and federal courts were in session, and I had thus an excellent opportunity to see prominent persons from different parts of the State, and took the opportunity to inquire as to its general condition. The substance of what I heard from both republicans and democrats is that peace and order prevail in all the counties of Mississippi; that there is a better feeling than formerly between the whites and blacks; that the colored people who labor on the plantations, and who here as elsewhere in the cotton country usually work on shares or rent the land, have made their contracts and gone to work earlier this year than heretofore, and are laboring more steadily than in any year since the war; that but few cases occur where they are wronged in their settlements, and these only among small farmers, who sometimes take advantage of the negro's ignorance to make a hard bargain with him; that there is a strong disposition among planters to get the colored man to buy land, in order that he may become a taxpayer and thus feel the burden which ignorant black supervisors lay upon property; that a considerable number, though small in proportion to the aggregate negro population, have actually bought farms; that numbers of colored men are continually moving into the State from Alabama and Georgia, and mostly settle on the bottom lands, where they raise cotton; that they are brought in at a cheap price—$10 or $11 a head—by agents who fill the orders of planters; that real estate is almost unsalable, and industry has been much disturbed, partly by high taxes and financial mismanagement and partly by "politics," and that the great fault of the State is that the State courts do not punish murder, either of white or black. Life is not held sacred, as it is in the North. Everybody goes armed, and every trifling dispute is ended with the pistol. Nearly all the disorder and crime is caused by the lower order of whites and by negroes; for these latter have, it seems, generally taken up the fashion of carrying arms, and in their quarrels among themselves use the pistol or knife freely. The respectable people of the State do not discourage this practice as they should; they are astonishingly tolerant of acts which would arouse a Northern community to the utmost, and I believe that to this may be ascribed all that is bad in Mississippi—to an almost total lack of a right public opinion; a willingness to see men take the law into their own hands, and, what is still worse, to let them openly defy the laws, without losing, apparently, the respect of the community.

It is the most serious crime which any one can charge upon the politicians who have ruled Mississippi since 1868, that they have not dealt with this lawless spirit. Instead of that they have been engaged in plundering the State and in demoralizing the colored people, encouraging them in demanding and taking places of responsibility and trust, for which their absolute ignorance unfitted them, and using the colored vote to further the personal ambition of leading men and the greed of their hangers on. Governor Ames is one of the most guilty in this respect. He is not accused of peculation, but it is notorious that his personal adherents are among the worst public thieves in the State. He has corrupted the courts, has protected criminals, and has played even with the lives of the blacks in a manner that, if this fall a good Legislature should be elected, will procure his impeachment and removal.

A CASE IN POINT.

The Vicksburg riot shows so clearly the condition of the State and the faults of both the political factions which between them tear it to pieces, that I will tell here its prominent points. Crosby, an illiterate negro, was chosen Sheriff of Warren county, which has a large negro majority, and which contains Vicksburg. Thereupon the democratic fire-eaters began to create an excitement and charged that Crosby's bondsmen were not good, which is probably true. There was a legal way of testing this question, and if after twenty days' notice he did not make approved bonds he was by that neglect out of office and incapable of performing its duties.

I ought to say that the Sheriff is also tax collector. Nor could it be pretended that he could evade the law, for the Prosecuting Attorney was then Judge Luke Lee, a man of spotless honor, against whom no democrat in the State has a word to say. But this lawful way was despised by the democrats. A public meeting was held in Vicksburg, and against the advice of some respectable men a crowd violently rushed to Crosby's office and extorted from him, with half hour's delay, a written resignation. Crosby thereupon went to Jackson to lay the case before Governor Ames. Ames was advised to go in person to Vicksburg and by his presence calm the tumult, which he could have done. He refused. Then several prominent citizens, some in high official position, offered to go themselves as a committee, being confident that they could arrange the affair, quiet public feeling and prevent further disturbance. Ames declined their services, and told Crosby to return to Vicksburg and summon, not the *posse comitatus*, as was proper, but the negroes from the surrounding country, whom, I am told, Ames had some time before armed with State guns, as he had a right to do, they being part of the militia. Crosby did as he was told. On Sunday colored preachers told their people that on Monday morning they were ordered to Vicksburg, and those who had them were to carry their guns. I cannot blame the people of the town for being greatly alarmed and exasperated at this proceeding, which became known to them during Sunday. If the Sheriff of Westchester county should one day, finding his title to his office disputed, summon the more ignorant part of the population to come pell mell into Yonkers with firearms the people of that town would also be alarmed. Nor do I greatly blame the white mob for what followed. A mob is uncontrollable; and there were two mobs running tilt against each other. There were sensible and brave men in Vicksburg who moderated the fury of the whites as soon as they could and thus saved many lives that otherwise might have been sacrificed.

Having dispersed the negroes and defeated Crosby the democrats now coolly proceeded to hold a new election for sheriff, which had no warrant or authority in law, and installed one of their members in the Sheriff's office. Thereupon, Governor Ames, still "placid," as he declared himself, instead of asserting his authority as Governor of the State and calling on good citizens to help him, called on the federal forces, who put out the *pseudo* Sheriff and restored Crosby. This being done the democrats began to bargain with Crosby to become his bondsmen on condition that one of them should run the office as his deputy and share in its profits. Before the bargain was completed a native republican, from an eastern county, appeared and with him Crosby made this arrangement. This is the brief story of the Vicksburg riot. Begun by lawless democrats, it was continued and brought to a bloody climax by an unscrupulous republican Governor. To complete the story I must add that Crosby's accounts have been found entirely correct, so that the democrats were without the least excuse for their violence, and that Governor Ames has never instituted any investigation into the riot or attempted to bring the rioters to justice.

THE NEGROES AND THE FEDERAL POWER.

One incident of the stormy period remains to be told, as its most instructive lesson. Before the riot the negroes of the county, who are in a great majority, had insisted upon putting forward for office a black ticket, containing the names of same notoriously corrupt colored men. After the killing of so many colored men on the fatal Monday, and when the victory apparently remained with the whites, honest republicans in Vicksburg told me the colored leaders came, greatly humbled, and acknowledged that they had been badly advised, and promised that in future they would heed the counsels of good men, and allow honest and intelligent candidates to be nominated. But when, at the instance of Governor Ames federal troops removed by force the democratic pretended Sheriff, and reinstalled Crosby, all these pious intentions were thrown to the dogs, and the old spirit of defiance of good advice at once reappeared among the negroes. You will remember, perhaps, a similar story of misconduct in a Louisiana parish by the colored men, which was cured by the McEnery affair of the 14th of September. The colored people are, in their ignorance, the prey of demagogues. They are ready to follow bad leaders; but only when these leaders appear to have the federal power at their back. It is an undeniable fact that to the negro the federal support seems everything, and he has been persuaded that the power at Washington will uphold him in whatever he chooses to do. The moment he sees reason to doubt this he falls back and is glad to be guided by honest counsellors. Men like Pinchback, in Louisiana, and Cardozo, Crosby and others, in Mississippi, are dangerous to the commonwealth by the power they have over their people; but they are dangerous only while they can make it be believed that the federal power will sustain them. Governor Ames lost influence among the negroes after the riot in which he suffered so many of them to be killed; but when at his call United States troops came to reinstate the negro, Crosby, in his office, then they beheld in Ames the direct representative of the United States government, and they are ready to-day to rally to him and to do his bidding.

Surely such incidents most clearly show that the interference of the federal government, at the demand of State authorities, in such a lawless manner as has been practised in New Orleans and in Vicksburg tends only to harm and to a mischief so grave as to threaten society, because it encourages contempt for good government in a very numerous and still very ignorant part of the population. The problem of black citizenship is sufficiently difficult without muddling it by extraneous and arbitrary interference. It is the opinion of the republicans whom I met in Mississippi that the Vicksburg riot could have been entirely prevented, and the dispute peaceably settled, had the Governor done his duty.

A CRUEL STORY.

Here is another incident of Mississippi life. About four weeks ago a mulatto girl, aged nineteen, who had been living for some time as servant in the house of a farmer, two and a half miles from Verona, in Lee county, left her service and went to Verona, where she became a house servant, in order to attend an evening school. She had been at her new place a week, when one day the farmer, her former employer, accompanied by his father and a neighbor, all armed with shotguns, appeared before the house. Two of the men came in and demanded the girl, saying she belonged to them. She refused to go with them, and declared she was free, which was true, of course. They knocked her down, took her by the feet, dragged her thus through the house, through the yard, into the street, her clothing torn and deranged in the struggle and she screaming for help, and—this was in open daylight and in the presence of several men, besides women and children—set her on a horse and carried her off. When they got her home two of them tied her to a tree and flogged her bared back with green withes until the blood ran. Then they took her to the house, and chained her with a trace chain and padlock to the bedpost. The next day she was turned to work, and chained up again at night. After some days she made her escape, and found refuge with a Southern man, the County Superintendent of Education, who, after proper notice, sent her to the United States District Attorney. From the District Attorney's lips I received the account of this outrage. Now, cruelty and violence may and do happen in any State. The part of the story which seems most horrible to me is this:—It is in evidence before the District Attorney that the Mayor of Verona, who is its Justice of the Peace, heard the girl's cries and saw the struggle, and when asked why he did not interfere himself, testified that he thought it was none of his business, as he knew that it was only a negro girl. Several other men testified that they stood in their doors and saw the girl dragged by her feet out into the road. It was none of their business either. Finally, I related this tale to a democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He replied that brutality was found everywhere, North as well as South; and I could not, with all my efforts, apparently, make him understand that what filled me with indignation and hopeless disgust was not so much the act itself, but the fact that an officer of the law and several citizens could witness it unmoved—because it was only a negro girl. If it had been a white girl, no doubt the Mayor would have interfered, and the Judge would have been indignant. If the brutes who should maltreat a white girl so had been negroes the county would have risen to lynch them, and the papers all over Mississippi would have yelled with fury.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT USELESS.

I do not mean to "hang out the bloody shirt," and the same District Attorney who told me this tale and two or three others of outrages on negroes assured me also that they are sporadic cases, and that they are the only ones which have happened in that half of Mississippi in which he is the federal law officer within a year. But what is the use of Enforcement acts and a military force when these costly and dangerous means are used at the instance of a Governor to further a desperate political intrigue, and not used to punish such a beastly crime as I have related? If, when such brutality is discovered, the federal power was promptly used, even to the burning down of the town, and the hanging by drumhead court martial of the criminals and of all who so calmly looked on, federal interference would be of some use. But it is prompt and effective only when a corrupt State government is to be sustained against the will of the people, a Legislature dispersed, or a vile and bloody political intrigue supported.

The truth is, the Enforcement acts have been used in the last year or two in all the Southern States I have seen almost entirely for political purposes; and they are very dangerous and effective tools for this purpose. But to right such wrongs as that I have above recited they are slow, ineffective and almost useless. There was, I believe, a time, four or five years ago, when the Enforcement acts were valuable, by enabling energetic federal officers to promptly suppress Ku Klux organizations. But at present these laws are mere political and partisan instruments; and they demoralize the Southern republican State governments, because these turn over the administration of justice, which is of right their business, to federal officers, and take to stealing and political intrigue themselves. When I see to what base uses the federal power is put in these States even under the Enforcement acts, it is plain that the proposed Habeas Corpus and Force bill would have been, in the hands of such men as Marshal Packard and Governor Ames, only a monstrous engine of oppression and political intrigue.

I say all this in the face of the cruel outrage on the mulatto girl, for of this affair the Governor of the State has not taken the least notice. Indeed, he probably knows nothing of it; for he is not at the capital at all, but at a seaside resort in Southern Mississippi, and this at a time when the meeting of the Courts at Jackson would give him an exceptionally good opportunity to inform himself of the condition of the State of which he is Governor, but for which he evidently cares nothing except that it shall send him to the United States Senate. In my letters from Arkansas I spoke harshly of the republican rulers of that State, but compared with those of Louisiana and Mississippi they were respectable men; for they did use the power they had—they governed the State which they robbed, they held it in an iron grip, and crushed disorders with so stern and severe a hand that the lawless class were really awed and the decent part of the community gained courage to assert themselves. They created a wholesome public opinion, adverse to violence. These others have in reality encouraged violence by omitting to punish it, and I wonder that Louisiana and Mississippi are as orderly as they are. It shows that there is a predominant love of order among the mass of the white population.

UNREASONABLE DISCONTENT.

The democratic politicians of Mississippi have succeeded in affecting the people with an unreasonable discontent. You hear everywhere that the federal power oppresses them, and that it maintains the color line. But neither is true. The federal government interferes very little in the concerns of the people. As to the color line, from what I have told you it is plain that the democrats themselves keep it up quite as much, even more, than the Ames republicans. A candid democrat said to me, "The negroes whom I employ will always come to me for help in their troubles; they deposit their money with me; they think I am the best man in the world. But when it comes to election they will take the word of the most notoriously low-lived vagabond who calls himself a republican before they will mine. It is all our fault," he added, "because we were so foolish as to oppose their rights in the beginning. It has cost us more to support their paupers and criminals than it would have cost to educate and train them for political life. We made a great blunder and we are paying for it now." This sensible man, unfortunately for his State, does not control public opinion. He is not a noisy blusterer. It is not unnatural that the white people should be even unreasonably discontented, for in the planting counties the emancipation swept away the greater part of the accumulated wealth of the whites, which they had constantly invested in slaves. But it is a pity that they have not men wise enough to tell them that courage and hopefulness are more useful than despondent grumbling, and to explain to them that a part, at least, of the taxes laid since 1868 has gone to build schoolhouses, to repair public buildings, roads and bridges, to make good the public losses of the war. Nor ought they forget that violence and a lawless spirit inflict serious blows on property. Meridian, in Eastern Mississippi, was a flourishing and prosperous place some years ago; but since the riot there it has languished, and many of its houses now stand empty. The Vicksburg riot was a severe blow to the prosperity of that town; much of its traffic has gone off to Edwards Station, which has grown in a few months to be a large and busy place. The negro is the principal producer in Mississippi, and since the war he has become a large consumer also, for he almost always spends all he makes. The men who have the negro trade all get rich. But a riot frightens the colored people. They are timid and avoid blustering whites, and they are quite able to transfer their traffic to new points and do so. This is what has built up Edwards Station, where the colored men do not hear so much talk about the Caucasian race and the "damned nigger," as at Vicksburg.

It is proposed by some of the moderate democrats to so shape their policy that there may be a fair understanding with the honest republicans. The State has a set of counties in which the negro vote very largely predominates, another almost exclusively white and in some counties the two colors are nearly balanced. The aim should be, of course, to secure the nomination and election of honest members of the Legislature, regardless of party affiliations; and this can be done by a union of the good men of both parties. Of some of the difficulties which stand in the way of such a union I will tell you in another letter.

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

BURMAH MOVING FOR WAR.

[From the Calcutta (E. I.) Englishman, April 30.]

The latest news from Mandalay in the Rangoon *Times* is to the effect that the war panic is on the increase, and, as is natural, exercises a depressing effect on trade. Many of the merchants are sending their goods back to Rangoon, and all are willing to receive payments at from seven to ten per cent discount. They have got hold of the news at Mandalay that their coming visitor, Sir Douglas Forsyth, is the same who blew the Kukas from the guns, or rather approved of their being so treated, and no doubt the Burmese must be correspondingly impressed with the terrible nature of the coming man. The agitation about the Bhamo expedition has now been absorbed by the more engrossing topic of the frontier question.

The Rangoon *Gazette* has been informed that the King of Burmah has mounted eight guns (of different calibres) on board the steamer Fairy, and that troops have been despatched to Minhla and are there in considerable force. The King, besides mounting his guns, is also mounting his cavalry, and he has recently purchased something like four hundred horses for that purpose. The horses are reported to be the veriest rubbish possible.

A rumor also reaches us from Thayetmyo that one of the European "hangers on," with sundry followers, has been despatched from the Court to the frontier to survey a site for the erection of a fort or stockade.

THE BRITISH SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE KING.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the Viceroy, in his letter sent by Lieutenant Adamson to the King of Burmah, acknowledged having received the embassy of His Majesty, and stated that, having failed to come to a satisfactory conclusion with them regarding the frontier question, he had decided to send to Mandalay an experienced official of the government of India, in whom he had every confidence, with a view to settle the difference which apparently exists between the two governments. He also said that he trusted Sir Douglas Forsyth, the official whom he intended to send, would be able to settle the difference amicably with the King himself. The letter was presented by Captain Strover, the Political Agent at Mandalay, Lieutenant Adamson being also present at the palace.

HIS MAJESTY'S OPINION OF HIS OWN POWER AND CONSEQUENCE.

The King, after perusal of the letter, turned to the Political Agent and said:—"Strover, I am glad that the Viceroy has decided to send Sir Douglas Forsyth here, as it is well that no differences should exist between two such mighty powers as the British and Burmese governments."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AN IRISH TAXPAYER'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am an Irishman born, proud of the old Emerald Isle. I have been a citizen for nearly twenty years, and during that time visited the old country frequently. I have loyal, friendly feelings for America, the birthplace of my five children. Among other many noble institutions the public school ranks first in my opinion. My children all attend it. I am a heavy taxpayer. The school tax I pay most cheerfully. The schools, I suppose, are intended to educate the young (native born and foreigner who make their home here), in the English language. If the Germans desire their children to be educated in German, let them pay private tutors. My children are studying Irish and French. I pay for it. If German is to be taught in public schools, all other foreigners—school tax payers—have a right to insist on their languages being taught. I pay heavy taxes, and respectfully call upon Irish tax payers as well as other nationalities to unite in resisting this demand of the Germans. Let them do as I do, pay private tutors. All I expect from the public schools is that my children be properly taught in the language of the country. Yours, &c.,

TAXPAYER.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

On Saturday afternoon an organization composed of short haired young men, who will not wear pantaloons that do not measure at least twenty-six inches about the feet, who are banded together as the Magnolia Association, hailing from Williamsburg, repaired to Myrtle Avenue Park, where they, in company with many associates of the fair sex, indulged in dancing, drinking and fighting. It appears that some unpleasantness has for a long time past existed between certain members of the club as to "how the machine should be run," and a favorable opportunity to afford a striking illustration of the best method occurring at a late hour on Saturday night, a general fight took place between the master minds of the Magnolia. During the set-to Patrick Cosh, twenty-one years of age, a resident of No. 79 North Seventh street, E. D., was stabbed three times in the back with a broad-bladed penknife. The police, hearing the disturbance, eventually came upon the scene, when the fight terminated. Officers Ward and Kane, of the Ninth sub-precinct, procured an ambulance and had the wounded man conveyed to the hospital, where, upon examination, his injuries were said to be of a probably fatal character. He was unable to give the name of his assailant. The police, are, however, confident of accomplishing the arrest of the ruffian.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

An Imperial Conspiracy Against Peace.

German Absolutism and Bismarckism the Rallying Centre of the Royalties.

The French Republic the Hope of the Democracy.

BERLIN, May 15, 1875.

When, after the defeat of Sedan, France had been humiliated and broken, and the unity of Germany had been accomplished, the few who hazarded the idea that if the war went further and France were brought too low the militarism of Germany would have bad results for mankind were derided. The Germans were held up as a simple, idyllic and studious people, devoted, above all things, to the arts of peace; and we were told that now, when the bugbear of France had been overthrown, the Continent would sink into a state of tranquillity, that the German peasant would till his farm and smoke his evening pipe undisturbed, while the citizen quaffed his beer at the music gardens, discussing philosophy with his neighbor, and the scholar, still more studious than before, wrote profound and scientific treatises. But what do we see? The army of Germany instead of being diminished is increased: the sums given to education have been curtailed to be spent on the soldiery; the quiet citizen has become a braggart and a roysterer; the peaceful policy of the government causes daily fresh alarms; a new dictator has arisen instead of the old, and all Europe has been obliged to arm in consequence.

THE EFFECT IN RUSSIA.

In Russia the effect was immediate. The Russians were obliged to reorganize their army and to introduce universal obligatory military service. The manifest inclination of the Court toward Germany and everything that was German began to cause discontent and murmuring among the people.

THE CONSEQUENCES TO AMERICA.

In America the effect was different, but it was one that causes some Americans to think that it would have been cheaper and better for the United States in the end, instead of bestowing her sympathy on Germany, to have given physical aid to France in the conflict. They say "We have been receiving yearly large numbers of German immigrants, hardy, sensible and industrious men, of whose presence we are glad. They came to America and became Americans. Since the war they are different. Now they are Germans, and with them it is Germany first and America afterward. There results a large German vote, which will resent any action on the part of public men that may seem hostile to Germany, and this vote at future elections it will be necessary for both parties to conciliate, not by laws about Sunday amusements and beer gardens, but by promises with regard to the foreign policy of the government."

BISMARCK'S PERSONALISM AND ABSOLUTISM THE GAINS OF GERMANY.

The result of the war in Germany was to introduce a new form of absolutism—not that of the sovereign, which is easily understood, but that of the Prime Minister. It is difficult to have an independent house of parliament, for the force of Bismarck's speech and the magic of his presence are such as to dragoon its members into subservience. The Emperor, more than ever, yields to his advice, and the Crown Prince, formerly a sensible and independent man, who once for a letter criticising Bismarck was ordered under arrest by his father, and was only released on his promising never again to interfere in politics, has now had his head turned with military success. *L'appetit vient en mangeant*, and since the war the sympathies of the Crown Prince have been more with the military party than they were before.

The character of Bismarck is cynical in the extreme. He is frank in stating plans and purposes which seem too outrageous for belief, and when, by the very publicity, he has gained his object, he will unblushingly deny his own words. A notable instance of this occurred some three years ago, when Bismarck stated to a correspondent of a London newspaper his intention, in a certain event, to reoccupy the provinces which the German troops had just vacated. When, by the very fact of making this remark known, he had gained his object, the Berlin official journal was charged to deny the statement and to say that it was a mere invention published to affect the stock market.

THE POLICY OF ALARMS.

The German policy has, ever since the war, but more especially of late, been an alarmist one; constant threats against France, warlike articles in the German official newspapers, attempted interference in the domestic concerns of Italy on account of her relations to the Pope, and, finally, a demand on Belgium that she should change her system of legislation. The Belgian difficulty, by the way, is not over yet, and shortly before the Emperor left St. Petersburg, Prince Reuss made a proposal at the Foreign Office that Russia should also revise her legislation on the subject of offences against foreign governments, a proposition which Prince Gortschakoff refused, "not seeing the use of it." Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and even had there been no positive knowledge here on the subject, the reasons urging Germany to desire war were evident. The troubles caused by the warfare against the Catholics were increasing, and some issue must be found. In this country, which is neither Protestant nor Catholic, although the Church is closely united to the State, this warfare against the Catholics has not been seen with pleasure. The measures which the Protestant apologists in England and America have considered reasonable and lawful are what, had they been taken by Catholics against Protestants, would have been called by the same people a virulent persecution. The military party reasoned on the situation with calm logic, and if matters were only to be considered from a perfectly selfish point of view their reasons would be justifiable. They saw that France was recovering from her calamities in a most rapid and unexpected way; that the wealth of the country seemed to be boundless, and that the feeling for revenge, although for the present dormant, would break out in all its force as soon as France felt strong enough to go to war, and that time, they thought, would be at most in a year or two. Seeing how easily the debt to Germany was paid and the rapid recovery of France they began to regret that they had not asked twice the sum and prolonged the term of payment; and the military leaders said, it is better to crush France now while she is weak than to wait a year and lose a hundred thousand lives more in the struggle. If a traveller has scotched and stunned a serpent which has attacked him, and suddenly sees the reptile gathering its forces ready to make another spring, self-preservation demands that he should kill it at once. But such reasoning can hardly be applied to nations, and it can scarcely be expected that Europe would stand by tranquilly and see France attacked when perfectly unoffending. The reasoning of the military party, however, had great effect upon the Court, and of late the very atmosphere of the palace has been warlike, to the great astonishment of recent visitors. Although Bismarck was determined on war if possible, he knew that it would be for him a most dangerous game unless he acquired the support, or at least the neutrality, of Russia. He remembered of what immense importance the neutrality of this Power had been to him in the war of 1870, while leaving the eastern frontier of the country undefended. He accordingly despatched his most intimate employé, M. Radowitz, to St. Petersburg to state to the Czar that Germany had no objection to anything that Russia might undertake in the East, provided she were not interfered with in the contest in which she wished to engage. Every hint, however, that M. Radowitz gave was received so coldly and so badly that he never formally made the proposition with which he was intrusted, and many of his papers were taken back to Berlin unopened. When complaints were made of the increased armament of France the Emperor said that France had a right to do as she chose in her internal concerns; that Germany was already armed, and that France had a perfect right to put herself in a state of defence, and, as to the extra battalion introduced into the regiment, that Russia had just done the same thing.

It was thought that M. Radowitz had received such a clear intimation of what the Russian policy would be that any danger of a war was avoided, but still people had taken the alarm. The Russian newspapers began to print criticisms on Germany which were not quite so friendly as before, and laid a great stress on the fact that there was no alliance with Germany, but only a good understanding. At the same time the relations with Austria began to get closer, which gave great displeasure at the Berlin Court. When publicity was given to the exchange of notes with Belgium, and when warlike articles appeared at once in several Berlin newspapers, the Russian government saw that Germany had not yet abandoned her pretensions, and the Emperor therefore resolved, during his visit to Berlin, to express himself so plainly that he could not be misunderstood. He was sincerely desirous of peace, not only for the sake of Russia, which is in no condition to go to war, but also for the sake of the German Emperor for whom he has a most filial regard; and he knew that an unprovoked war against France would stir up such a feeling in Europe that the result might be most disastrous to German unity.

THE IMPERIALIST COUNCIL IN SECRET.

Enough has been reported here of the conversations which have taken place at Berlin between the two Emperors, and between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, for me to say that the substance of the interview was that the agreement made at the meeting of the three Emperors was for peace, and that for this end a common policy must be pursued. If Germany, therefore, chose to pursue an individual policy of her own toward France, she could not count upon the support of the other Powers. Together with this statement the Czar most strongly advised peace under present circumstances, as there was no cause for war. At the same time, and quite unexpectedly to Russia, Lord Odo Russell, under instructions from the English government, sought an interview with Prince Bismarck and offered to Germany the good services of England to arrange any difficulty existing with France. Bismarck, having been already convinced that war was not to be thought of, thanked the English Cabinet for their kind offer, and said that the relations between France and Germany had at no time been better than at present. Similar independent representations in favor of peace were also made by the governments of Austria and of Italy. Every one here is greatly delighted at the success of the Russian representations, and feel sure that peace will be maintained at least for this year, although there is no calculating upon the future. The intervention, too, of England has given especial pleasure to the Russian Foreign Office, because it shows them that England may in the future be counted upon as a Continental Power. The co-operation of England with Russia in this matter will probably do much to heal the little irritation which was felt at the attitude of England with regard to the Brussels conference.

THE PRUSSIAN CHANCELLOR AND THE CZAR.

It is to be hoped that Bismarck is this time convinced that the representations of Russia and of the other Powers are something more than mere words, and that there will be action if necessary, for unless he is satisfied of this, whatever his present disposition may be, he will go on as though nothing had happened.

During the Danish war the Emperor Alexander met Bismarck at one of two German watering places, and, in conversation with regard to the war, stated that if the Germans crossed the Eider they must be prepared to see the English and Russian fleets side by side at Copenhagen. Bismarck asked the Emperor if he really meant that war would be the result. The Emperor did not reply to this directly, but left under a strong impression that he had frightened Bismarck and succeeded in his object. Bismarck, however, knew the character of Lord John Russell and the partiality of the Queen for her eldest daughter too well, and the German troops crossed the Eider that very night.

The German official papers have already begun to try to cast the blame of the recent alarm on others and to insist that Germany is, was and always has been in favor of peace. We think, however, that this time the world is sufficiently acquainted with what has taken place to be no longer duped.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS TO THE SENATE—THE UPPER CHAMBER LIKELY TO BE A REAL POWER—WHY THE CONSERVATIVES VOTED FOR IT—THE ACTION OF GAMBETTA.

PARIS, May 19, 1875.

The composition of the Senate which must shortly be elected under the provisions of the new constitution is the theme of much speculation in France at the present moment. M. Gambetta has told the workmen of Belleville that the Upper Chamber in the next National Assembly may be made as democratic as it is expected the Lower Chamber will be, if only the people will take an active part in the elections. By the law of the 25th of February the Senate is to consist of 300 members, 75 of whom are to be named by the present National Assembly and 225 by select constituencies in each department. Every commune in the department will choose one elector who will vote along with the deputies for the department and the members representing the department and its *arrondissements* in the local councils. Thus the electoral colleges will be of an essentially popular kind, for the delegates from the communes will greatly outnumber the remaining electors. In fact, the whole number of Senatorial electors will be only 42,563, of whom 35,217 will be the delegates of the communes (or municipal councils). If, therefore, the country is republican it will not only return a republican House of Representatives next autumn, but through the gradual liberalization of the communes it will at least secure a large majority if not an actual preponderance of republicans in the Senate.

It has more than once been asked how it came to pass that a conservative and almost reactionary Assembly presented France with a comparatively liberal constitution. The legislators of Versailles were looking around them for cunningly devised "checks" to the spirit of democracy; and none seemed better than the old device of an Upper House of Parliament elected on an oligarchical basis. Suddenly the Senate bill was passed, but with such modifications as seemed to deprive it entirely of its character as a political necessity. It was to control the republican ardor of the nation and yet might be elected by a republican majority. It may be thought that the fear of Bonapartist machinations, which unquestionably existed at the beginning of the year, induced the conservatives to make larger concessions to the republican party than they had originally intended. This explanation might be accepted were it not certain that nine out of every ten conservatives in France would prefer any form of imperial despotism to the Republic. Equally improbable is the supposition that the Right and Centres were juggled into voting a liberal constitution, as the English tories were "educated" by Mr. Disraeli into passing the Reform bill of 1867. Party feeling in France is too keen and too bitter to be softened at the bidding of a party leader. A statesman capable of controlling his own followers, an Abraham Lincoln or a Robert Peel, has not appeared in France since the death of Mirabeau, though it must be admitted that Gambetta has striven, not altogether without success, to play this, perhaps, the noblest of parts.

THE ROYALISTS AND DOCTRINAIRES.

The truth is, Deputies of such unquestionably royalist convictions as the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier and the Prince de Joinville probably voted for the Senate bill of M. Wallon because they despaired of obtaining a better. And there seems some reason to believe that the measure was intended by its framers to work a very important though silent revolution in the government of the country. M. Casimir-Périer, the soul of the coalition which brought the present Ministry into power, is a *doctrinaire*, or, in other words, a clever man, capable of conceiving an original idea. The idea which can be discovered in the law on the Senate is this:—France is almost weary of popular Assemblies, of their factiousness, their impracticability, their neglect of the most urgent interests of a town or a province in order to discuss the rights of man and indulge in bombast and platitude about the immortal principles of 1789. At the same time—so would argue a cool-headed conservative—popular Assemblies are, for the present, at least, a necessary evil. But might not their ill effects be considerably neutralized and their powers gradually weakened by the creation of another co-ordinate Assembly, deriving its origin from an apparently popular source (and so commanding the confidence of the nation, and yet composed of more solid materials and representing more solid interests? Former Senates never exercised any influence on the course of affairs, because they were not constituted in a manner to secure the respect of the people. Under the Restoration the Chamber of Peers was composed of hereditary members, in defiance of the strongest instinct of modern Frenchmen, which is the love of equality, or rather dislike for a privileged class. Under Louis Philippe the Peers were named for life and were the King's nominees. The Senates of the two Napoleons were also the creatures of the Executive. But a Senate elected by municipal councils, which are in their turn elected by the mass of the nation, is a body which can scarcely be despised and may become very strong. M. Gambetta sees this, and has already warned his radical friends not to abstain from the communal elections under the impression that the new Senate will be a helpless institution which can be easily swept away by a popular rising, like its imperialist predecessor in 1870.

WILL THE SENATE BE CONSERVATIVE.

And yet it may be predicted that this popularly elected Senate will be conservative in the best sense of the word. It may not be Bonapartist. It will certainly not be royalist. But it will be the stanch defender of order and of the rights of property. It will not tamper with socialism or anarchy, as the Assembly of 1848 and the Assembly of 1792 tampered with them. For the municipal councillors who will elect the Senators are invariably men of substance and respectability, well known to their fellow citizens—in short, possessed of character and of a stake in the country. The new Senate is likely to grow in the esteem of the nation, while the Chamber of Deputies, which will still be elected by universal and uneducated suffrage, is likely to lose in the same proportion. Gradually the Senate may attract to itself a considerable share of legislative work which has hitherto been neglected by the popular Assembly. Perhaps the Senate may ultimately become the First Chamber in fact as well as in name. Possibly it may one day become more in a country so often wearied with its liberties and be the sole Parliamentary Assembly of France. A revolution similar to the one which may have been contemplated by M. Casimir-Périer was actually attempted in England during the latter part of the seventeenth century by Sir William Temple. The author of the triple alliance hoped by a reconstruction of the Privy Council gradually to supersede the action of Parliament and transform the government into an oligarchy after the model of the United Provinces. But the scheme of the French conservatives would be larger and more liberal in its ideas, as the nineteenth century is more liberal than the seventeenth.

DON CARLOS AND KING ALFONSO

The War of the Royalties in Spain--Progress and Prospects of the Parties.

Don Carlos' Cause Not Injured by Cabrera's Defection.

BARON REUTER A USELESS ALLY TO THE THRONE.

BAYONNE, May 8, 1875.

Cabrera's attempt to bring the Carlist war to a close turns out, as I predicted in my last letter, a complete failure. I have just returned from a ten days' tour through the Carlist country, and have not been able to perceive the slightest change in the state of affairs. Cabrera is almost forgotten, and the Carlists, so far from laying down their arms, are more defiant, more confident and more hopeful than ever. They are on the point of sending an expedition into the Asturias to endeavor to raise that province. Saballs has won another brilliant though not very important victory in Catalonia, and everywhere they are showing more pluck, perseverance and energy than their opponents.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES IN THE FIELD.

One striking example of their activity is the way in which they have taken the railroad in hand between Andoain and Tolosa and Alsasua. They have repaired all the bridges destroyed by Santa Cruz in the early part of the war, rebuilt a part of the rolling stock, put three or four engines they were fortunate to cut off from France in working order, and in a few days they will have connected Alsasua with Andoain by rail. This will be an immense advantage to them, as it will enable them to send troops from Andoain to Estella or from Estella to Andoain in a day, whereas it takes the liberal forces a week to concentrate on the corresponding points on their line.

THE CONVENIO—WHAT CAME OF IT.

As to the famous *convenio*, about which we have heard so much, I have taken every pains to get at the truth, and I find that there have been less than a hundred defections among the Carlist officers, and of these not more than fifteen or twenty were in active service. The rest were for the most part hangers-on and adventurers that a war of this kind always attracts, officers who, while theoretically belonging to the army, either had not yet received active commands, or, having received them, had been replaced on account of their own incapacity or the intrigues of those who were more in favor—the malcontents in short, who, seeing no hope of advancement or profit by remaining with the Carlists, were glad to take their chances in the liberal army, where their rank and pay were apparently guaranteed them. The only wonder is that a far greater number of people dissatisfied with their position should not have been found in an army like that of Don Carlos, and it shows either a profound devotion to principle on the part of those who are fighting in his cause or a firm belief in their final success.

DON CARLOS' PROSPECTS VERY PROMISING OF ULTIMATE TRIUMPH.

In either case it is evident that the cause of Don Carlos is not reduced to that desperate state Reuter would fain have us believe. As far as I have been able to observe, the people of four provinces, although somewhat tired of the war, are none the less determined to fight it out to the end nor none the less hopeful and confident of final success. As to the scarcity of supplies I have seen no indications of it. Provisions are still cheap; living is less expensive than across the French frontier and cheaper than south of the Ebro. The army is in excellent condition and in a higher state of discipline than ever before, and, indeed, in this respect is infinitely superior to the liberal army. There have not been 500 desertions among the troops since Cabrera's offer of a *convenio*, all that Reuter has asserted to the contrary notwithstanding; while it is maintained, with how much truth I cannot say, that they have not as many desertions among the liberals. There was, to tell the truth, never any fear of general desertion among the troops who are thoroughly Carlist. It was only with regard to a certain class of officers that suspicions were entertained, suspicions which have not, for the most part, been justified. It was Cabrera's intention to enlist a battalion of deserters over the French frontier and make an attack upon Vera from the French side. A day was even fixed for the undertaking; but it has passed and nothing has been done, the reason being that fifty men could not be found, even among the deserters, to engage in the attempt, not to speak of a whole battalion Cabrera had counted upon.

THE WAR NOT NEAR AN END.

Everything considered I do not think the end of the Carlist war is near, at least not if it depends upon the exhaustion of the Carlists. If their present position be compared with what it was a year ago, before the battle of Abarzuza, the contrast is striking, and the progress they will be seen to have made since then is wonderful. Then they had the material of an army it is true in troops that were pretty well used to the whistle of bullets and the explosion of shells, but they were little accustomed to discipline and were besides discouraged by the defeat before Bilboa. The army was in that transition state between guerillas and regular troops, not yet fully organized and altogether unprovided with either cavalry or artillery. I know they have a solid, well disciplined, well rationed, well uniformed army, armed with Remington rifles and

ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF ARTILLERY,

of which seventy-five are steel breech-loading, of English and German manufacture.

From a military point of view the Carlists are in an infinitely better position than they were a year ago, while their enemies have in this time done absolutely nothing.

THE QUESTION OF CASH REVENUE.

With regard to the question of money, it is too soon to judge whether the supply has fallen off and whether Don Carlos' coffers are as well filled as formerly. This want would not begin to be perceived for two or three months yet. It always has been a subject of astonishment, to those who have seen how well the Carlists are armed, equipped and fed, where Don Carlos gets the money from. It is very certain he does not get it from the provinces in revolt, as they would have been exhausted long ago had that been the case. Hitherto he has received enough; and a little with him goes a long way. It only remains to be seen whether the supply continues, and I must say I have seen no signs of its falling off as yet.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The political situation, it must be confessed, is not so good as it was a year ago, because there is a government in Madrid which has a name at least, while that of Serrano had not. But those who believe in the Republic maintain that Don Carlos' chances are better now than they ever were. Nevertheless the Carlist insurrection will never be crushed by intrigue nor by plots of the kind hatched by Cabrera nor by Baron Reuter with all his good will. It can only be done by resolute fighting, by downright hard knocks and a great loss of life. But the liberal generals who are now in command do not seem to believe in conducting the war in that way. They wish to win victories without fighting battles, to carry on a war without losing men, to make omelettes without breaking eggs. This is why I think the Carlist war will last a long time yet.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

The appearances are that all hope of crushing the Carlists by force has been abandoned at Madrid, and that the plan has been adopted of simply tiring the Carlists out. It is supposed that they cannot keep up this war forever, and that if shut up in their little corner of country and allowed to make no progress in any direction, they will in the end become weary of the struggle and finally give it up. The success of this plan will depend upon the stability of Don Alfonso's government. If he can maintain himself three or four years without crushing Don Carlos, which seems somewhat doubtful, it is pretty certain that before that time the Carlists will renounce the conflict. But it is my opinion that if the plan I speak of were adopted they could and would hold out two years at least. It becomes a question, then,

WHETHER DON ALFONSO CAN MAINTAIN HIMSELF

so long with such a civil war raging in the kingdom, and whether he will not be obliged to crush it or give place to somebody who can. The Carlists firmly believe that if the present reactionary party stays in power the government will be overthrown by the liberals and the young King driven out of the country, or that, if the liberal party should get the upper hand in a peaceful way, the reactionary party will attempt a revolution or turn Carlist. They think that between the liberal hammer and the reactionary anvil Don Alfonso cannot last long, and that when he is gone nobody is possible but Don Carlos. This is the Carlist view of the situation in Madrid, and they depend as much upon another revolution there as upon the might of their arms in the north.

IN THE CAPITAL.

For my own part I have no means of forming an opinion on the state of affairs in Madrid nor how far the Carlists are justified in their expectations; but as regards the situation in the Carlist country I am quite certain that unless the liberal generals decide to risk a battle—which they do not seem inclined to do—and be fortunate enough to win it, the Carlists will hold out two or three years yet. As to the chances of battle they are about even. The liberal army has a numerical superiority of nearly four to one, but this difference is nearly compensated for by the superior quality of the Carlist troops and their splendid defensive positions. Once the battle is fairly commenced some trivial and unlooked for incident may decide the fortunes of the day.

HOME AND FOREIGN BOOKS.

An Autobiography of the Bard of Baieruth.

AMERICAN HISTORY SIMPLIFIED.

Chats About Books—"Mr. Smith," "Our Detachment."

WORK OF THE ENGLISH AUTHORS.

A Review of Latest Productions—Novels, Ballads, Poetry, Music.

THE FRENCH LITERARY WORLD.

D'Haussonville on the Penitentiary System of France.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

French Progress in Art—Theatrical Publications.

RICHARD WAGNER.

Nothing could be more apropos than the publication at this time of the "Art, Life and Theories" of Richard Wagner by Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Edward L. Burlingame is the translator of the book, which contains the autobiography and a selection from the essays of Herr Wagner. These essays comprise:—"The Love Veto," the "Pilgrimage to Beethoven," "An End in Paris," "Der Freischütz in Paris," "The Music of the Future," an account of the production of Tannhäuser in Paris, "The Purpose of Opera," "Musical Criticism," "The Legend of the Nibelungen" and "The Opera House at Beyreuth." Nine large volumes contain Wagner's writings in German, and from these Mr. Burlingame has selected what he has considered the most characteristic. The task of rendering Wagner's German into English is no easy one, as the translator says it is about like trying to render Carlyle's English into French. Mr. Burlingame has, however, succeeded admirably in preserving the spirit of the original.

One gets a better idea of the great composer from studying his writings than from hearing his music. He writes very much like he composes, though we miss the diminished chords that are so effective in his music. Language flows readily from his pen and he does not waste any time in picking his words, good is good and bad is bad in his lexicon. He rather suggests Heine in his outspokenness and general style; he is just as bright and quiet as impudent. He has two idols, Beethoven and Wagner. His self-appreciation is too childlike to be offensive. It is more amusing than annoying, and we can forgive it, seeing how great the provocation. Unfortunately the autobiography ends just about when its author's prosperity begins, but of his after life we are more familiar. He does not allude directly to his poverty and struggles in his life, but we glean some idea of the miseries he passed through in the sketches he wrote for the *Gazette Musicale*, supposed to be fictions.

He does not beat about the bush any, but begins in this straightforward way:—"My name is Wilhelm Richard Wagner, and I was born in Leipsig on the 22d day of May, 1813. My father, who was a police actuary, died six months after my birth." His stepfather, Ludwig Geyer, was an actor, dramatic author and painter. He wanted very much to make a painter out of the little Richard, but he had no talent for drawing. Wagner played a little on the piano when he was seven years old, but was not looked upon as a prodigy. "My private tutor, who taught me to construe Cornelius Nepos, had to give me piano lessons as well. I had hardly finished the first exercises in fingering when I began secretly to study the overture to the 'Freischutz,' at first without notes. My teacher once overheard me doing this, and pronounced that I would come to nothing. He was right. I have never in my life learned to play the piano." "This whole connection with music," he continues, "was entirely a thing of secondary importance. Greek, Latin, mythology and ancient history made up my chief employment. I made verses, too. * * * At one time I began to learn English, solely that I might know Shakespeare thoroughly. I even made a metrical translation of Romeo's monologue. My English, however, I soon dropped; but Shakespeare remained my model." For two years he spent his time in writing a tragedy on the most stupendous scale. After hearing Beethoven he says that the "music in Egmont" so excited me that I determined that my now completed tragedy should not proceed a step farther without being provided with just such accompaniment." At this time he decided to be a musician; he was then in his sixteenth year. During the revolution of July, 1830, he became a violent revolutionist, and even began an overture dealing with a political theme. His university career was practically of little profit, for he gave himself up to all kinds of students' excesses. He soon came to his senses, however, and set to work in earnest. He studied with Weinlig, and then began to compose. He heard Devrient, whom he greatly admired, sing in Bellini's "Romeo and Juliet," and says, "I was amazed to hear such a remarkable performance of such utterly insignificant music. I was driven to despair at the means that could lead to so great a success. I was far from attributing any great merit to Bellini; yet the material of which his music was made seemed to me, nevertheless, better calculated to diffuse life and warmth than the careful and anxious conscientiousnes with which we Germans generally brought about only a tortured semblance of reality. The feeble tameness of the modern Italians and the trifling frivolities of the French seemed to challenge the earnest, conscientious Germans to make themselves masters of the better chosen and elaborate material of their rivals, in order to vastly improve upon them by using it for real works of art." How thoroughly German that last sentence!

While in the most wretched circumstances Wagner married, in the year 1836. He passed a miserable and unhappy time in Paris, where he enjoyed nothing but the orchestral concerts at the Conservatoire. The account of an imaginary pilgrimage to Beethoven, written for the *Gazette Musicale*, shows the humorous side of Wagner's character. He introduces a snobbish Englishman, a musical amateur, in this story, and places him in the most ridiculous light, contrasting his lion-hunting mania with the ardor of the true pilgrim. The sketch, "An End in Paris," is said to be drawn from his own life. The two articles on "Der Freischutz in Paris" give a good idea of the composer's art life in that city. Perhaps the most important article in this volume is the one on "The Music of the Future," written in the form of a letter to a French friend. He goes over the whole ground taken against him by his enemies and answers charge by charge. Whether we agree entirely with all his ideas or not we cannot but admit that they appeal to the intellect and are original, if not always practicable. Of melody he says, "I find in the frequent and shrill demands of our superficial musical *dilettanti* for 'melody, melody!' a confirmation of the belief that they derive their idea of melody from musical works in which, besides the melody, complete lack of melody occurs, which makes what they think melodious appear so precious. * * * In truth, what from a singular narrowness is looked upon as richness must needs appear to the more cultured mind as very poverty." He says of the "Tannhauser," "My object has been to first enchain the attention of the audience by the dramatic action, by the fact that it is never compelled for a moment to lose sight of this, but that on the contrary the musical dress at first seems only a method used for the better display of it. And it was this doing away with all concession in the matter of the subject, which made it possible for me to also do away with it in the musical execution; and in these things, taken together, you will perhaps find the best example of what my 'innovation' really consists in; you certainly will not find it in a purely musical fancy which many have thought themselves justified in foisting upon me as a striving after a music of the future!" It is very evident that Wagner attaches more importance to his *libretti* than most composers. He does not believe in having a stage full of people singing and shouting about nothing. Wagner's description of his opera house at Bayreuth, and the circumstances leading to its inception and to the formation of the Wagner-vereine is not the least interesting part of the book. This article is illustrated with three views of the Opera House. Appended to this volume is a carefully arranged list of the published musical works of Wagner by Mr. William F. Apthorp, of Boston.

Mr. Burlingame has been engaged upon this work for a considerable time, but was prevented by various reasons from giving it to the public until now. No better time could have been selected for its production, unless, perhaps, it might be the year that "Lohengrin" was first brought out by the Italian Opera Company. Saturday, the day of the publication of this volume, is Wagner's sixty-third birthday.

POPULAR AMERICAN HISTORY.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson has written an interesting book, "The History of Our Country," an illustrated volume of 600 pages, issued by Hurd & Houghton, of New York. Unlike most histories it has a simple and picturesque style that must make it popular. The author does not attempt to moralize or discuss questions of political government. She begins with Columbus and his voyages, and tells the story of the Spanish conquests, the struggles of the colonists, the Revolution, and the Declaration of Independence. Then follows part second, entitled "The Nation, Its Birth, Conflicts and Triumphs." The task is not an easy one, because the subject is familiar to every schoolboy, and so much has been written that the common people have lost their interest in it. But the writer has brought new facts and given life and freshness to the old ones. Some would have nothing more than a historical gazetteer, the duller the better. There is no reason why the great events of the world should be described in cold and colorless language. The massacre of Wyoming was not tame, nor the assault on Ticonderoga. A battle is a picture. Why not make it so on the printed page? The history of the Republic is a succession of dramatic scenes. Plutarch and Irving are not less trustworthy because their books are interesting.

Mrs. Richardson labors under two disadvantages. She has been unfortunate, and she is a woman. Her history should be judged by its merits. She has spent several years in writing it, and the pages are the result of intelligent and conscientious research. It is certainly a charming book. The style is often vivid and always fascinating. The sentences seem to lend color to the tinted pages on which they are printed. There are more than 200 fine illustrations, with table of contents and a complete index. It is the only work of the kind that includes the history of the rebellion. Of course the particulars, battles and political movements are not given in detail, but for the average reader, and especially for schools, it is valuable. Among the complimentary notices on the publisher's list are letters from Whittier and Curtis.

CHATS ABOUT BOOKS.

MR. SMITH.

"We did not leave the city a day too soon," said the Doctor, as he stepped out upon the broad piazza at Belle Vue, the old homestead on the banks of the Delaware, to smoke his after dinner cigar. "How charming the country looks; even those lazy button-woods down by the gate seem ambitious not to be outdone by the maples, and have a tolerably thick foliage already."

FELICIA (coming up from a stroll through the grove)—Just look at those lilac bushes; they are fairly weighed down by their flowers. Do cut a lot, Fred, and I will put them in every room in the house.

FRED—I will, with pleasure, by and by; but you know that I live up to that wholesome rule—after dinner sit awhile.

FELICIA—You lazy fellow! If you were not going back to the hot, tiresome city to-morrow I would scold you.

MISS RACHEL (coming out of the library with a book in her hand)—You must excuse me for not having joined the family circle before, but when I tell you that I have been reading the last few pages of that delightful novel, "Mr. Smith" (Henry Holt & Co.), I know that you will forgive me.

The MOTHER—Indeed we will, my dear. I could forgive a person for sitting up all night in a hot room with no better light than a candle if it was to read that book.

The DOCTOR—It is the novel of the season, and if Mr. Walford has any more of that sort on hand I hope he will bring them out before my busy days begin.

FELICIA—Not only the most fascinating but the most natural story I have read in many a long day. There is not an overdrawn character in the entire book. Those Tolleton girls are splendid.

FRED—Don't say those Tolleton girls—say "that Tolleton girl is splendid."

FELICIA—Of course it was all Helen, though Lilly was not without her attractions. But have you ever noticed that if two or three girls go together, and one of them is handsome and stylish, the others get the credit of being so too?

The DOCTOR—It is not every writer who can keep up the most intense interest in the doings of a quiet little English town. The scene never shifts from Eastworld and you don't want it to. I can imagine just the excitement created by the arrival of Mr. Smith. That he should become the centre of that little world without knowing it and be fought over and gossiped about is perfectly natural, and so was his slow dawning love for Helen Tolleton. Of course, if he loved any one in Eastworld, it was to be Helen Tolleton.

FRED—He would have loved Helen if there had been fifty others around. I felt sorry for Philip Wellwood, for it was not hard to see what was the matter with him.

FELICIA—That Hunt family is too good. How they did try to believe that Mr. Smith was in love with Maria! With what ill-concealed triumph Mrs. Hunt said, "If it was either of the girls, it was Maria!" I don't wonder that the Tolletons had to turn their mischievous eyes away.

FRED—I don't see how those girls ever got the name of being fast. Helen flirted, or rather coquetted, with a married man when she was seventeen, and once her father thought that he smelled smoke about her. I wonder how many fashionable girls could show a better record—I mean girls whom no one pretends to call even fastish. I call Helen Tolleton a noble-hearted, natural girl, and I would be glad to have just such a one for Mrs. Fred.

The MOTHER—I do not go quite so far as you, my son, in my liking for Helen; but she certainly was a girl to love, and I cannot blame Lord Sanffrenden for having a desire to visit "the T.s," and only wonder how he could keep from accompanying Philip on some of his visits.

"OUR DETACHMENT."

"Katherine King seems to be of a military turn of mind," said Miss Rachel, glancing at the title page of "Our Detachment." (Harper & Bros.) "All her stories are more or less of the service."

FELICIA—And very pleasant stories they are, too. "Our Detachment" you will find well worth spending a few hours over these lazy days. The plot is mild and the situations are not particularly startling. It is merely the story of the lives of some of the officers of Her Majesty's ——th Foot, quartered in a quiet Irish town, as related by Vivian Darrell, a junior ensign.

MISS RACHEL—Suppose you take Darrell's duties upon you and tell me the story yourself, Felicia? I am in just the humor for listening.

FELICIA—"Madcap" Darrell, as he is called, was the youngest man in "Our Detachment"—in truth he was no man at all, but just a boy of eighteen, and looked all of his youth. His age was a thorn in the flesh, for he could not get the girls to consider him other than a boy, and he went a great deal by the name of Baby.

FRED—From the hammock in a distant corner of the piazza—He acted like a baby, too; I can hardly imagine a fellow of eighteen finding any amusement in making beds pie fashion or putting shot between the sheets; that sort of fun will do very well for school children.

FELICIA—Darrell, of course, fell hopelessly in love with a young lady much older than himself—Gwendoline Bambridge, the belle of the town and the idol of the regiment, a beautiful warm hearted Irish girl. But alas! Gwendoline looked higher and to a riper lover. Lord Claude Feversham, a captain in "Ours" was more to her fancy.

FRED—Feversham was no common clay, and he felt it.

FELICIA—He was a pretty good fellow on the whole, though I preferred Cecil Egerton, notwithstanding his long hair. Feversham loved Gwendoline and would have married her but for his officious mother, who took a mean way to get the girl to give him up. The old dowager wanted him to marry Mable Prendergrast, a rich heiress. He did not care for Mabel, nor she for him. She was quite indifferent to his Lordship until she met Cecil Egerton, also of "Ours," in a romantic way, and though she was cold as a stone she gave him all the heart she had.

FRED—Show me a beauty with red hair, dark eyes and pale skin and I will show you a cold-blooded flirt.

FELICIA—Feversham, being rejected by Gwendoline, turned his attentions toward Mabel, and although she did not care for him, and did care for Cecil, she thought it would be more agreeable to be Lady Feversham than plain Mrs. Egerton, so she engaged herself to Claude, notwithstanding the previous engagement to Cecil.

Darrell, in the meantime, has hung around the beautiful Gwendoline, and she, taking pity on his faithfulness, plights her troth with him, and he is happy though she is not. Egerton, who is away from his sweetheart, sees the announcement of her engagement to Claude in the papers. Claude, by the way, did not know that she was engaged to Cecil. Well, the hot-headed, passionate Cecil sends a challenge to Claude and they fight a duel. Cecil fires up into the air, and Claude fires straight before him. He does not mean to hit Cecil, but he knows that if he does not fire at him, the almost insane fellow will insist upon another round. Cecil walks away and so do the rest of the party. A night or two after that Mabel is walking through her father's grounds and is startled at seeing a man lying, face downward, under the trees. She is not long in discovering that it is Cecil. She calls him, but he answers not; she lays her hand upon his shoulder, but the touch which would have thrilled him through to the heart the day before does not quicken a pulse now. Cecil is dead. Claude's shot had proved fatal, or rather its effect had been fatal. Physicians pronounced that he would not have died had he not lain out in the wet woods all night; so Claude was cleared. Mabel released herself from her engagement to Claude and Gwendoline did the same with her engagement. So there was nothing left for the Irish beauty and the English lord to do but to seek dowagers at defiance and get married. There are a great many little incidents of more or less interest woven into this story, and I think you would have enjoyed it more had you read it yourself.

MISS RACHEL—You do your powers of narration injustice, my cousin; but you might tell me what became of poor Darrell, who loved Gwendoline so madly.

FELICIA (with a sigh)—Alas! poor fellow, his best happiness passed away in that brief dream, though it was only a boy's love.

FRED (with asperity)—Only a boy's love, indeed! I should like to know if there is anything more intense, more absorbing, more wild than a boy's love. I shall never forget my own passion at the age of fourteen. I really thought that I was going to die of unrequited affection for a lady twice my years who encouraged me only to flirt with my tutor.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

LONDON, May 22, 1875.

A great principle of compensation penetrates universal nature, and if the dulness of stagnation reigns in Parliament there is a good deal of energy and activity observable in the world of contemporary literature. Of writing books there is no end, and in the novelties which the publishers' advertisement columns announce there is as yet no decrease. The season of 1875 may not have given us any work of immortal worth—anything which we might rank with the histories of Macaulay or Froude, or with the masterpieces of Thackeray or Dickens—but it has been prolific in the supply of novels and miscellaneous treatises, whose average merit is decidedly above the common, and that is as much as one has a right to expect. To these productions in order, and to begin with

NOVELS.

Next week will witness the publication of Ouida's new fiction "Signa"—a title which conveys neither more nor less a character of the book than ordinary titles usually do. I may venture to remark in advance of its appearance, that "Signa" is an Italian story, and that it will be found to abound in those peninsular experiences which its author has collected in the course of her different visits to Italy and which she is collecting now at Florence, for which fair city she has for a while exchanged her apartments at the Langham Hotel, with the *causeries intimes, cigarettes permises*, for which she was in the hospitable habit of issuing her Mondays and Thursday's invitations. The two novels which have made the most decided hit during the present year are Mr Blackmore's "Alice Lorraine" and Mr. Black's "Three Feathers." These two gentlemen may be regarded as the leaders and even founders of a distinct school in current fiction. They initiated and they continue by their example to stimulate the reaction against the artificial novel of society, against the atmosphere heavy with elaborate perfumes to which George Laurence and his most faithful disciple, Ouida, introduced us—the impossible guardsman and the gilded courtesan. Instead of muscular melodramatic heroes, one-half coxcomb and the other half Haymarket bully, Messrs. Blackmore and Black give us honest Englishmen or Scotchmen, flesh and blood creatures, who can exist apart from the fascinations of the *demi-monde* and are possessed by no invincible yearning for champagne and Burgundy. Instead of Messalinas and "ladies with white camellias," we have specimens of girlhood and womanhood such as actually exist on the Scotch Highlands or in the vales of Devon. There is no tragical dénouement, no high-colored word painting of suggestively erotic scenes. Nevertheless power is not sacrificed to purity, nor is truth purchased at the cost of picturesqueness. Both Mr. Blackmore and Mr. Black are writers eminently picturesque and powerful. Mr. Black is a trifle too picturesque, and bestows an inordinate amount of care on the portrayal of his landscape. The sketch when finished is very beautiful and perfect as a work of art; but it is almost too good for his characters. That is the effect left upon the mind after reading the "Three Feathers," a title, I may explain, derived from the crest of the Duchy of Cornwall, the novel itself being a Cornish story. Mr. Blackmore is a more masculine writer, with a much wider grasp of thought and a far deeper knowledge of human nature, as his "Alice Lorraine," had he never written "Lorna Doone," would be sufficient to show. Both books deserve to be read for their own inherent merits; but to the critical student their chief interest arises from the fact that they are the most able representatives we have of a literature of fiction which, although it may be a healthy protest against a mischievous class of books, admits of no degrees of merit. It must either be excellent, as Messrs. Black's and Blackmore's novels are, or it will be intolerably weak and altogether insipid, as is the case with the novels of their imitators.

With these exceptions, there is scarcely another novel of marked merit before the public. I have, however, just read two to which a certain amount of interest or importance attaches, not in virtue of their contents, but of their authors—the "Vikings of the Baltic," by Dr. Dasent, and "Janet Doncaster," by Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett. Dr. Dasent is an accomplished Scandinavian scholar, and an admirable leader writer in the *Times*. But a novel is a thing which he never could manage, which he never will, and which he makes a great mistake to attempt. This is not the first failure that Dr. Dasent has perpetrated. A few years ago he wrote in the *Belgravia* magazine "Three to One," the most flimsy romance which has appeared even in that periodical. Then he has penned another work that is called a novel—"Annals of an Eventful Life." These books are without a single qualification which a novel should have. They lack plot, incident, movement; their dialogues are dull farces, flat; their descriptions drag; there is neither observation of life nor study of character. Each of these faults Dr. Dasent has exaggerated in his "Vikings of the Baltic." He has given himself no trouble about his story, he has not even been at the pains to bring historical personages into distinct relief. No one can have read as widely as Dr. Dasent and have devoted so much attention to a special topic without having acquired a certain amount of knowledge. What Dr. Dasent has now done is to pick up his study shavings, so to speak, and to offer them to the public; to extract the contents of his note book, to print them, and to label the result a historical novel. Historical novels are always failures unless they are written by literary masters.

THE VIKINGS

are already becoming literary bores. One has heard quite enough about them from Dr. Dasent and others, and it is unreasonable to expect one to get through the antiquarian *réchauffé* which Dr. Dasent now serves up.

As for Mrs. Fawcett's book, I am in doubt what to make of it. When a lady who never writes at all unless she writes with a purpose, and who has lately published a series of tales for the young, designed to illustrate and enforce certain prime truths in economic science, condescends to give us a novel, it is natural to look for some purpose in the work. I do not know whether "Janet Doncaster" is meant chiefly to warn society against the mischief which matchmaking mammas and aunts or the mischief which family drunkenness may work. "Janet Doncaster" may either be a temperance tale or a society tale, or, lastly, it may be a tale written to expose the evil effects of the institution of marriage. Janet Doncaster is a strong-minded young woman, of considerable personal attractions, who is induced to marry a gay patrician (Mr. Charles Leighton) of great wealth, but a hereditary drunkard, in ignorance of what his relatives amiably call his constitutional weakness. This weakness—namely, excessive addiction to the brandy bottle, manifested itself within a fortnight after the marriage. His wife is disgusted, leaves him, refuses his money, and makes her living by translating French. All this while she is secretly loved by the gentleman who has acted as her husband's secretary, Mr. Forsyth. But as Mr. Leighton will not die she cannot marry him. Eventually Mr. Leighton drinks himself to death, the lovers are united, and Janet Doncaster is happy. Such is the subject of a pretentious, dull and ill-written story, which can excite no interest and serve no end.

We are suffering from quite an outbreak of second and third rate poetry. Within the last month Professor Nichol has given to the world a complete edition of the works of the leader of that mob once known as the spasmodic school,

SYDNEY DOBELL.

In his exceedingly clever satire "Firmilian" Professor Aytoun, who, with Mr. Theodore Martin, wrote the "Bon Gualtier Ballads," has sketched the salient characteristics of these hysteric bards and has caricatured most happily the violent inflation of their language, the artificial hyperbole of their metaphors, their straining after poetical effect and metrical sensation, their assumption of philosophic profundity, their endless iteration of words and their wearisome repetition of refrains. Sydney Dobell's writings—his "Balder," his "Roman" and his ballads—are all marked by these faults. He has some eloquence, it is true; he is not without fancy and imagination. But in the exercise of those gifts he defies alike taste and sense. The chief of a little coterie of half-educated young men in Edinburgh some twenty-five years ago Mr. Sydney Dobell was greeted as the founder of a school, though the real founder of the spasmodic school was F. Bailey, the author of "Festus." Among his followers was the late Alexander Smith, and the result of their friendship was that Alexander Smith gave up the honest but prosaic industry by which he made his living, and rushed at full speed in the direction of Parnassus. He never got any great distance. He wrote neither better nor worse than Sydney Dobell. Like Sydney Dobell he was puffed into notice by the *Athenæum*. In the words of John Watson he "went up like a rocket and came down like a stick." The spasmodic school was an organized literary imposition which has long since been found out, and now that Mr. Dobell's poems are collected and published it is improbable that they should find readers.

Something like the attempt which was made in the case of Sydney Dobell by the *Athenæum* is now being made by other critical journals in the case of

MR. W. B. SCOTT,

who has just given us a daintily printed and bound volume, which he is modestly sanguine will be recognized as "his credentials to be considered a poet." Mr. Scott is an artist, aged sixty-two, the friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, of Algernon Charles Swinburne and of William Morris. To the trio he dedicates his book. The illustrations are by Mr. Scott himself and M. Alma-Tadema. One or two are pretty; but for the most part they are ugly, scratchy etchings. The verses themselves are the approved jingle of the pre-Raphaelite school, and with the members of that community they will find approval, and with no one else. Among other recent contributions to modern poetry I may mention a little volume of posthumous pieces by Miss Shute, who, judging from her work, never fulfilled in her early womanhood the promise of her girlhood; "Interleaves in the Working Prose of Twenty Years," a selection of infidel melodies, by Mr. Percy Grey; "Aurora," by, I believe—though published anonymously—Alaric Watts and his wife, and containing much that is pretty and one or two things that are beautiful. I have omitted to mention

MR. SWINBURNE'S NEW VOLUME,

"Songs of Two Nations," nothing of which, however, now sees the light for the first time. The odes to Italy and France were published some years ago in the *Fortnightly Review*. The sonnets called "Divorce" were printed in the *Examiner*, weekly newspaper, I think, in 1873.

In the department of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOK LITERATURE

we have, of course, Macready's "Reminiscences," a book which, though it has been over reviewed and overrated, is not less interesting than volumes containing personal gossip of eminent men and popular favorites usually are, and the first volume of the "Life of Lord Shelburne," which is disappointing, as it throws no new light upon the secret history of English statesmanship in the Georgian era. Unquestionably it is

THOMAS CARLYLE,

to whom the first place will be given in public interest. His new book, "The Early Kings of Norway," has a twofold fascination—first, as coming from the pen of the author of "Hero Worship;" second, as written in his most characteristic manner. The style shows no decline of force or fire, and the theme is one which the author must have found certainly congenial. To conquer some part of Chaos for Cosmos, to diffuse discipline, to subdue the rebellion, to organize communities—such, as Mr. Carlyle's readers know, is the highest function which the greatest of men can fulfil, and that was the mission which the Norwegian kings in their way discharged. Living at a time when their country was emerging from the disorder and anarchy of barbarism to the settled condition of Christianity, these old monarchs displayed something of the strength of Frederick the Great and Cromwell. It is in his sketch of Olaf, who in his attempt to spread the truths of the Christian religion was altogether unscrupulous as to the instruments he used or the violence he employed, that Mr. Carlyle writes at his best. The description of the sea fight in which Olaf is finally conquered is superb. Treachery only has overthrown him. At last Olaf, left with hardly more than one man, sprung overboard (one sees that red coat of his still glancing in the evening sun) and sunk in the deep waters to his long rest. Strangely he remains still in shining figure with us; "he, wildly beautifullest man, in body and in soul, that one has ever heard of in the North." I might also mention as valuable books a very charming volume entitled "Shakespeare Diversions," by Mr. Jacox, which will rank in its way with Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," Mr. J. A. Symond's essays on the "Renaissance in Italy;" and, more attractive than any of these, the second volume of the "Life of

DR. THOMAS GUTHRIE,"

the leader of the Free Church on its disruption from the Scotch Establishment in 1843, and one of the most remarkable and popular men of his day Edinburgh had seen, with the exception of the obsequies of Dr. Chalmers and Sir James Simpson, no such funeral as that of Guthrie's. "The magistrates," writes the biographer, "in their robes of office and various other public bodies, clergymen of every Protestant denomination in Scotland, representatives of the Wesleyan Methodists from England and of the Waldensian Church from Italy, passed to the grange cemetery through a living vista of 30,000 spectators. But the most touching feature in all the procession was the presence of 230 children from the Original Ragged Schools, many of whom were overheard to say, 'He was all the father I ever knew.'"

FRENCH LITERATURE.

PARIS, May 18, 1875.

Among the numerous works which have been recently issued by the French press there is not one which can compare in interest and value with M. d'Haussonville's "Etablissements Penitentiaires en France et aux Colonies," published by Michel Lévy & Cie. To the philosopher, the legislator and the statesman it will equally furnish matter for reflection, and I am persuaded will supply the solution of many of the difficulties which have hitherto obstructed the efforts of those who have occupied themselves with the reform of the criminal classes. Since the philanthropist John Howard first directed public attention to the condition of the French prisons, efforts have been made from time to time by French legislators to carry out his ideas, and a variety of plans for the reform and reclamation of criminals has periodically occupied public attention. For a long period there seemed a probability that the cellular system, as applied in the prisons of Philadelphia, would be adopted in the French criminal *régime*, and in fact it had been partially put into practice and received the sanction of a report from M. Béranger to the Chamber of Peers in 1848, but the revolution of February gave the *coup de grace* to that elaborately prepared scheme. France, eager for security and repose, cared only for such measures as were likely to promptly satisfy its requirements, and, consequently, criminal reform lost in the public mind the favor which was suddenly attained by questions relating to the development of industrial and commercial interests. And this retrograde result was confirmed by a ministerial circular issued in 1853, directing the abandonment of the *régime* of separate confinement for that of imprisonment in common, with separation by quarters. The question slumbered during nearly the whole period of the existence of the Empire until the year 1870, when the spirit of progress, which had again begun to animate the public mind, took it up, and was about to push it to a practical conclusion when the war broke out and put a stop to all further efforts in that direction. After a while, however, the National Assembly, feeling that it was one which entered properly within the sphere of its mission of national regeneration, appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of the penal establishments, both at home and in the colonies, and to examine the measures that might be proposed for its amelioration. "Independent of the eternal interest which attaches to these questions touching the moral reform of criminals," says M. d'Haussonville, "the political circumstances through which we have just passed imparted to them a special interest. All those who have studied the history of the Paris Commune from another point of view than that of superficial curiosity must have been struck with the considerable *rôle* which the convict element (*l'élément récidiviste*) played in those bloody struggles. Liberated prisoners entered the ranks of the soldiers of the Commune in a proportion so considerable that it will be interesting to determine exactly its amount when all the judicial documents are collected. The same phenomenon has been observable, though perhaps in a lesser degree, in all our civil wars, and that fact in itself is sufficient to demonstrate the narrow ties by which the penitentiary question is attached to the great social question which preoccupies all minds at present, and compared to which all our political divisions appear very secondary." M. d'Haussonville was appointed by the commission charged with this inquiry to report to the Assembly the result of its labors. In the discharge of his duties he had access to the most complete collection of documents, statistical and otherwise, which had ever been collected on the condition of the French prisons. In order that the information which was sought for should be as perfect as possible, he visited a large number of penal establishments not only in France but in the neighboring countries, and devoted much time to the study of the penal legislation of other nations. It is the results of these labors which M. d'Haussonville now offers us in the work to which I call attention. Though professedly confined to the penal legislation and institutions of his own country, the statistics which he has collected and the deductions which he draws from them possess a universal interest and value. Take, for instance, the statement supported by figures that during the last twenty years crime in France, after having traversed a period of decrease, has again assumed a rapid rate of augmentation. The explanation which M. d'Haussonville gives of this anomaly will apply to other countries as well as to France. He says that for many years past the general wealth has increased, and that, in consequence of this increase, riches, instead of remaining concentrated in the hands of a privileged few, have become more generally diffused, and have been brought closer under the observation of the classes to whom the economical laws which preside over the distribution of wealth still continue to deny its enjoyment. And as, at the same time, the means adequate to counteract the effect of temptation have not followed in their progression as rapid a march as that of wealth and luxury, as instruction has not been sufficiently encouraged, as religious faith has been shaken, an increase has naturally followed in the infractions which have for motive the augmentation of ease and the satisfaction of appetites. It would be curious to examine how far this exposition of causes is applicable to similar results in other countries, for unhappily the same tendency to increase in crime is not confined exclusively to France. In view of the rapidly increasing wealth and taste for luxury, the growing distrust of religious guides and consequent indifference to religion itself, caused by religious scandals, and the dishonesty and corruption in high places, which constitute the prominent features of our present social condition in the United States, there is much in this book that will be useful for us to study; for it will be found that, notwithstanding the differences that exist in the institutions, ideas and habits of the two peoples, the causes of and temptations to crime are the same and the remedies for them are equally applicable. Among the many curious facts established by the statistics given in this volume is the progressive augmentation which has taken place in France during the last twenty years in the number of *récidives* (criminal relapses), and which is the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that since the law of the 30th of May, 1854, the largest proportion of liberated convicts is retained at Cayenne and New Caledonia, a port which in itself should have largely reduced the number of *récidivistes*. The only explanation which M. d'Haussonville can suggest for it is the abuse of short terms of imprisonment which have of late years been committed by the tribunals. Thus in 1869 more than 40,000 persons were sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than a month. M. d'Haussonville thinks that, applied in such restricted limits, sentences of imprisonment do more harm than good, for they lose all character of intimidation, and result in nothing but the familiarization of the offender with punishment. Here are facts and inferences suggestive of reflections not very complimentary, either to our own or to the English penal systems. I have always been of opinion that in both countries the facility of passing what is called "light sentences" has tended more to the spread than to the prevention of crime. If the law were more specific on the subject of punishment and left less to the discretion of the magistrates it is probable that in many cases the prisoners would escape with a severe reprimand, and that the disgrace attending his offence would be sufficient to prevent his repeating it. A judge would hesitate to send a young boy or girl to prison for a lengthened period when the offence was a trifling one, and when the certain results of such severity would be to confirm them by the force of evil associations in their evil tendencies. Such, if we are to accept M. d'Haussonville's conclusions is the result of the system of short sentences as practised by the French magistracy. But there is another argument in favor of lenity furnished by the figures of this interesting book. From a table prepared by M. Dupuy, formerly director of the administration of prisons, it appears that the number of crimes against property rises and falls with unfailing regularity according as the price of the hectolitre of wheat increases or diminishes! Talk of the influence of education or repression in presence of such a fact as that! As to the effect of education, M. d'Haussonville furnishes some curious statistics which, I fear, will rather disturb the equanimity of the advocates of "moral suasion." He gives a list of ten departments which occupy the first rank in the category of legal morality, and he shows us that the departments which furnish the lowest percentage of criminals are precisely those which stand lowest in the scale of elementary instruction—in other words, that the most ignorant are the most virtuous, or at all events the least given to infractions of the law. From these and other facts of a similar character M. d'Haussonville arrives at the conclusion that ignorance exercises over crime only a secondary influence relatively to the general conditions of existence of which it is more especially the index. It would require more space than I can devote to the subject to enable me to do full justice to the merits of this remarkable work. I have said enough, however, to give a general idea of its character, and sufficient, I hope, to induce some American publisher to reproduce it in a form which will render it acceptable to all classes of readers at your side.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

This period of the year is usually prolific in art publications. The opening of the Salon and the great picture sales which are reserved for the month of May naturally dispose people to purchase works of this character. When every one is talking art the books on your table should at least attest that you bestow some attention on the subject. I know several professed *dilettanti* who make it a point to purchase every new work which appears in relation to it, but who never read a line of their contents. To use Sterne's malicious description of a similar class of pretenders in his time, "They use books as they use lords—learn their titles and then boast of their acquaintance." Therefore it is that the publishers wisely select this season for the issue of art publications. Among the best of the recent issues of this class is that published by the house of Germer Baillière, under the title of "L'Art et la Critique en France Depuis 1822." M. Petroz, its author, like M. Paul de St. Victor, M. Charles Bigot and a host of other publicists that I could name, only ventured into the field of criticism after qualifying himself for it by laborious and conscientious studies; therefore, everything they publish on the subject of art is sure to command attention from all who are desirous of watching and studying its transitions and manifestations. The work of M. Petroz covers a period which will always be esteemed eventful in French art; for it has disturbed, if not revolutionized, many of the old theories of the classicists and started others which were destined to exercise an ascendancy in the schools. I am rejoiced to see that the house of Michel Lévy Frères has brought out a new and cheap edition of Prosper Mérimée's "Etudes sur les Arts au Moyen Age." The work is too well known for it to be necessary for me to describe it. It is sufficient to say that no art student can dispense with it.

"MEMOIRS OF ODILON BARROT."

The "Memoirs" of the old chief of the Dynastic Left, which has just made its appearance with a preface from the pen of M. Duvergier d'Hauranne, has disappointed the anticipations formed of it. It was to be expected that a man who had played such a prominent part in the political events of his time, who had been brought into personal contact with most of the prominent men of his day and who had access to sources of information which are enjoyed by but few would have something to tell us which would, at least, have the interest of novelty. So far is this from being the case that we find ourselves in company with a mere political *radoteur*, a narrator of facts with which every one is acquainted, and which have been better and more amusingly related by other writers. And as regards the historical personages introduced in his pages, they seem to have lost all color of individuality, so uniform is the light in which they are presented to us. Like Wadsworth's Peter Bell, who could find nothing to admire in the primrose, the author of these memoirs seems to have lacked that faculty of observation which renders the study of the human character one of the most instructive and interesting to which the mind can apply itself. Had he possessed but in an infinitesimal degree the qualities which have imparted such spicy interest to the works of Horace Walpole and M. Greville, his opportunities would have enabled him to bequeath to us a book that would at least have been readable. As it is, the impression left by his memoirs on the minds of those who have had no other means of forming an opinion of him, must be that he was a dull, pretentious man, more favored by fortune than by capacity.

THEATRICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the French stage supplies, either in the original form or in that of adaptations, most of the pieces performed in the theatres of other countries, it is remarkable that up to quite a recent period there has been no publication which recorded regularly its events, or which furnished details regarding the careers of eminent artists. For these the files of the newspapers could alone be consulted—a work of considerable labor and difficulty. I am glad to say that the want of a regular record of this kind has at last been supplied by a work entitled "L'Année Théatrale," edited by the well known critic, M. Georges Duval and published by Tresse of the Palais Royal. It will be continued yearly, and will be found indispensable as a work of reference by all who take an interest in theatrical matters. The same publisher is also issuing an anecdocal history of the Paris theatres, which has a high literary as well as artistic value.

LITERARY CHAT.

The few enthusiasts interested in the new study of the Assyrian language will welcome Mr. Sayce's "Grammar, Reading Book and Syllabary of the Assyrian," just out in London.

Professor Helmholtz's "Treatise On the Sensations of Tone" has been translated by A. J. Ellis.

The London medical publisher, Churchill, prints Mr. Huth's book on "The Marriage of Near Kin Considered with Respect to the Laws of Nations, Results of Experience and the Teachings of Biology."

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 1 M. Simonin had a long article on "The Two Rival Cities of the American West, Chicago and St. Louis," in which he predicts that in a quarter of a century those cities will aggregate 4,000,000 inhabitants.

The Library of Congress secured at the recent sale of M. Guizot's library in Paris the complete set of the *Journal des Débats*, from the beginning, in 1789, to 1874, in 300 volumes.

It is reported from Madrid that copies of "Don Quixote," in fifty languages, will be exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial.

Great Britain's new annexation is described in Dr. L. Forbes' book, "Two Years in Fiji."

The second volume of the new edition of the new "Encyclopædia Britannica" is about ready. Four-fifths of the matter in it is entirely new. The longest article is "Architecture," over ninety pages. The "Natural History and Science" of this Encyclopædia will unquestionably take the highest rank, the articles being written by Professor Huxley, Professor Mivart, R. A. Proctor, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, E. B. Tylor, Max Müller, &c.

Professor Ferrier, the metaphysician, has a new book on the "Functions of the Brain" in press.

Among recent deaths of English writers are Mr. A. G. Findlay, the geographer, whose "Directory of the Pacific Ocean" is familiar to navigators, and Dr. S. P. Tregelles, the Biblical scholar, who wrote three books on the text of the New Testament.

The London Christian Knowledge Society has put forth an exceedingly good little volume entitled, "Ancient History from the Monuments." It treats of Egypt by the skilful hand of Dr. S. Birch, and of Assyria by George Smith, who has explored Babylon so recently.

General Sherman's "Memoirs" bid fair to sell up to at least 100,000 copies, which would be a prodigious sale for almost any book.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 158

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DONOVANS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Messrs. Barrigan and Hart.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL, West Sixteenth street.—English Opera—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—SHERIDAN & MACK'S GRAND VARIETY COMBINATION, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN, late Barnum's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Ladies' and children's matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, Broadway.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy, with occasional local storms.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the daily and Sunday HERALD *mailed to them, free of postage, for $1 per month.*

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY has decided that M. Burgoing, the Bonapartist candidate in the Department of Nièvre, was not elected. Our Paris correspondence discusses the causes of recent political events at the capital.

THE UNKNOWN German princess, whom it was reported was to marry King Alfonso, may be congratulated on her escape. The uncertainty of the future of this royal youth, perhaps, induced her prudent parents to object to the match.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON sends its compliments to Mr. Wickham and will be happy to see him at dinner at Guildhall next month. It is to be hoped that His Honor will be able to accept the invitation. This is an era of international courtesies.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA at Saratoga will be even more interesting this summer than it was last year, and, as will be seen by our letters from Cambridge and Providence, the Harvard and Brown universities are preparing for the contest by thorough training of the crews.

THE CARLISTS have shown renewed activity this year, and, though in the winter it was reported that the rebellion was almost at an end, the cable despatches lately indicate that they are about as strong as ever. Our letter from Bayonne gives a detailed explanation of the advantages Don Carlos has gained.

THE FRENCH RACES.—The race for the Grand Prize of Paris was won by Salvator yesterday. Our cable despatches describe the features of this notable event, in which, as the French horses beat the English, their enthusiastic backers will consider that Waterloo is at last avenged.

LITERATURE.—A full survey of the field of literature is given by our reviews and foreign correspondents to-day. The writings of Richard Wagner upon "Art, Life and Theories" are examined; the freshest English books are criticised in our London letter; from France we have an interesting study of M. d'Haussonville's work on the prison system of that country, with the latest news of art and the drama, while in "Chats About Books" several recent American novels are analyzed.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL is one of the most useful of the charitable institutions of New York, and last summer rendered a vast service to the city children. St. John's Guild is preparing for similar excursions on the bay and rivers this year, and has already received more than eight thousand dollars in subscriptions. But more money is needed to complete the work, and our benevolent citizens will surely make an immediate response.

THE HARLEM FLATS are known to be the cause of disease, but to-day we narrate a case of death which the medical authorities trace directly to their poisonous effect. The decaying organic matter already there cannot be removed this summer—indeed, it would be dangerous to disturb it during the hot season—but it can be covered with earth, and thus the city will be protected. There is no better nor cheaper disinfectant. The Board of Health should see that this remedy is promptly applied.

Attorney General Pierrepont on the Third Term.

Among the distinguished public men who have consented to let their views of President Grant's letter be known to the country there is none who is better entitled or better qualified to speak as an expounder of that enigmatical document than Judge Pierrepont. The new Attorney General is honored with the personal confidence of the President in perhaps a higher degree than any other member of the Cabinet. Secretary Fish, who has so long held the chief place and has seen all his Cabinet colleagues changed while he alone remains, may be more trusted by the President as an official adviser; but the prudent reserve, which is a part of Mr. Fish's character, is not so well calculated to make him the repository of the President's personal confidences as the franker and more communicative nature of Judge Pierrepont, in whose presence reticence is relaxed, on the principle that like begets like. In the interview with our representative, which we publish to-day, Mr. Pierrepont spoke with his habitual frank courtesy, but even his statements do not remove the doubts excited by the President's ambiguous letter. Mr. Pierrepont's language is indeed very emphatic. "President Grant," he says, "has told me his plans for the future, and I cannot consider that he has concealed anything from me. If he has a wish to be President again he must have a capability for deception such as no other man ever had before him." This might seem conclusive if human experience did not so abundantly attest the capacity of men to deceive themselves. We have forgotten what ancient exile from power it was who persuaded himself he was far happier in his rural recreations than he would be in governing a State, but to whom these tranquil pursuits seemed intolerably vapid from the moment the news reached him that he was likely to be recalled. The fabulists have delighted to satirize this weakness of human nature, as in the fable of the fox who thought the grapes were sour when he found he could not leap high enough to pluck them, and the fable of the cat who was transformed into a fine lady and presided at the tea table with all the airs of polite breeding until a mouse chanced to run across the room, when she gave a sudden spring over the rattling china to pounce upon the little intruder. If her feline ladyship had assured her tea table companions three minutes before that she had become quite indifferent to mice she would have had as little consciousness of deception as General Grant had in the assurances he gave Judge Pierrepont. We therefore submit with great deference to Mr. Pierrepont, whom we sincerely respect, that there is no necessary imputation on the President's sincerity in supposing that he may yet be a candidate in 1876.

The conflicting interpretations of his letter are a natural consequence of the ambiguity of its language and the contrariety of its positions. It supports both sides of the question; the negative meekly and tamely, the affirmative with vigor and zeal. President Grant defends the principle of the third term, but disclaims any personal desire to benefit by it in practice. But he cannot be ignorant that what the American people chiefly object to is the principle. Their strenuous opposition to a third term is far less a personal opposition directed against General Grant than a determination to protect our institutions from a dangerous innovation. If they could be persuaded by the arguments of the letter to yield the principle; if they could be brought to agree with the President that a third term is just as legitimate as a second or a first, the republican party would be more likely to run General Grant again than to take up a new candidate. The Pennsylvania resolution, which called forth his letter, was aimed solely against the principle of the third term, and was accompanied with another resolution strongly indorsing the administration of President Grant. The Ohio platform made the same broad discrimination, condemning the third term on principle, but praising the patriotism, wisdom and public services of the present incumbent. The republican conventions are not opposing the man, but the principle, and it is evident that no man has any chance of a third term unless opposition to the principle can be broken down. President Grant, with the eye of a strategist, directs his guns against the main fortress, which stands on the frontiers of the forbidden ground. He is too skilful a campaigner to weaken his attack on the frowning fortress which hedges his way by attempting to gain any minor point which could not be held while exposed to its guns. His arguments in support of the third term principle could not have gained a hearing if he had not taken his personal claims out of the discussion. Should he succeed in convincing the American people that a third term is as legitimate as a first (and this seems the main purpose of his letter) the republican party might then be easily persuaded that Grant is their strongest man. If he can demolish that part of the opposition to a third term which is founded on principle the personal opposition to him as a candidate will not be very formidable in his own party. He has dexterously separated the personal question from the question of principle with as true a strategy as that which taught him that he could capture Richmond only by taking the forts which blocked his approach.

Had it been the real purpose of President Grant in writing his letter to remove doubts and silence criticism he would not have made it so clear that he favors the third term principle and left it so uncertain whether he would personally accept a third term. While he stoutly maintains that a third term is as proper as a first, he does not say unequivocally that he will not accept another nomination if it should be offered him. He merely postpones the personal question pending the question of principle which his letter is designed to influence. He says he would not accept another nomination "unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty." The President is willing to have it understood that he will not refuse another nomination if he can be persuaded that it is his "imperative duty" to accept it. He furnishes in this letter an easy clew to his notions of the imperative duty to accept a nomination for the Presidency. He informs us that it was in obedience to such a sense of duty that he accepted his first nomination, at a prodigious sacrifice of personal interest and comfort. "But I was made to believe," he says, "that the public good called me to make the sacrifice." As he yielded to an imperative sense of duty in accepting his first nomination, he has furnished a criterion for judging how he would construe his duty in accepting a third. The imperative duty, in the first instance, was merely the duty of preventing the election of a democratic President, and, measured by the same standard, President Grant would take a third nomination if his supporters should again convince him that he is the only man who can beat the democrats. In plain words, General Grant is willing to run again if his party should think him its strongest candidate. The strongest republican candidate he would undoubtedly be if the country did not oppose the third election of a President on principle, quite irrespective of his personal merits. The bold attempt which General Grant has made in his letter to discredit and demolish that principle, and thus remove the chief obstacle to his nomination, is as inexplicable as it was unnecessary, if he had no other purpose than to quiet the public fears. It is more probable that the real design of the letter was to prevent the republican conventions of other States from following the example of Pennsylvania and committing themselves against the principle of the third term. If the republican party would drop the subject on the strength of his declaration it would not be precluded from nominating him again by resolutions in all the States like that adopted in Pennsylvania. The letter was intended to head off the passage of more such resolutions, and to convince the country that a third term is constitutional, and may at some time be necessary to the public safety. If the republican party could be brought to accept this doctrine the renomination of Grant would follow as a matter of course, for he is personally the strongest man in the party. And if he were once nominated this "imperative duty" of beating the democrats would overcome his reluctance in 1876 as it did in 1868.

The Tolerance of the Modern Pulpit.

A comparison of the views of our leading clergymen is an interesting and sometimes a profitable occupation, but it is rarely exciting. The churches at this time and in this country seem to live together comfortably and to be united by a spirit of tolerance. Now and then some Protestant divine thunders forth against the abominations of Rome, and endeavors to show that the Pope is the beast spoken of in Revelation, or some Catholic priest denounces free schools and puts out of the pale of salvation all who do not believe in his own creed; but these are exceptions to the good feeling that exists. Clergymen have ceased to beat each other with books of divinity, and polemical discussions are rarely heard in the pulpit. The tendency to preach morality and those truths of Christianity which all sects acknowledge results in a harmony which is in remarkable contrast to the religious feuds that formerly disturbed the religious world. To compare the sermons of the Roman Catholics, the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, is to find not so much the differences as the resemblances of their teachings. Occasionally, however, we find very opposite views, as in Mr. Frothingham's sermon of yesterday and that of Mr. Talmage. Mr. Frothingham dealt with symbols and shadows, and said that "a single hour of duty is worth a century of exorcism, of prayer and of praise." The Brooklyn preacher, on the contrary, declared that "we want more prayer in the store, in the nursery, in the parlor, in the legislative halls; more prayer among the young, among the old." Mr. Beecher, in his sermon at Plymouth church, affirmed the certainty of punishment for sin, arguing from analogy, and defined "punishment to be but another term for effect." The same conclusion was reached by Rev. Mr. Ganse from widely different premises. His subject was the holiness of God, which he described as a torrent of destruction if it flows in the way of justice. "A holy God cannot be regardless of unholiness." Here in the case of Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Talmage is a direct issue; in the case of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Ganse we see how the same conclusion is reached by different ways. The reader may find other interesting points in the intelligent discourse of Mr. Hepworth upon Christ as a prophet and the Bible as a book of politeness; in Mr. Martin's thoughts upon the cost of working out our salvation; Mr. Leawell's explanation of the text "What think ye of Christ?" and the other sermons reported in our columns to-day.

General Spinner.

The loss of a large sum of money while in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States casts light on the difference between the Secretary of the Treasury and General Spinner, in virtue of which the latter is about to quit the post he has worthily filled for many years. It will be remembered that the difference between these functionaries turns upon what is called patronage, in the political view of appointment to office. Mr. Bristow or some of his political friends wanted to appoint a man to a vacant place under General Spinner, and General Spinner objected and claimed the right to fill the place, upon the simple ground that he must himself choose the persons for whose honesty he is under the law officially responsible. But his claim was overruled and his resignation was accepted, and on this difference he is to give way to another. Forty-seven thousand dollars have now been stolen while legally in the Treasurer's custody. For the safety of that money he is not only financially but criminally responsible, inasmuch as if he "fails safely to keep" the moneys of the government he is guilty of embezzlement, and "shall" be punished by imprisonment for "not less than six months nor more than ten years," and shall also be fined in a sum equal to the amount "embezzled." His bond also is conditioned for the fidelity of the persons under him. Yet upon an officer thus responsible for the acts of the many persons in his department his administrative superiors claim the right to force the loose adventurers who hunt for profitable employment in the political retinue of distinguished men. This is one of the many monstrosities incident to the system that contemplates offices of trust as the spoil of party warfare.

French Finance.

The case of Philippart continues to excite unusual interest in Paris. The Jay Gould of France has no lack of hired supporters in the newspapers, but his adversaries count even a larger army of mercenaries in their pay. It is not long since M. Clapier, a member of the National Assembly and President of the extra Parliamentary Committee on Railways, publicly declared that the immense power obtained by the great companies was a national misfortune, that they formed a secret league, united by the bond of common interest, and had almost the entire press at their command, purchasing its support or its silence. Some of them had a staff of from forty thousand to fifty thousand employés in their service and enjoyed so vast a patronage as to exercise a serious control over government departments. It is obviously the interest of Philippart to pose as the representative of humble interests which gigantic monopolies threaten to ruin. In a recent letter to the *Journal des Débats* he begins very meekly by saying that "there were once two companies—the one great, very great; the other little, very little. A kind fairy presided at the birth of the first, which it largely and lavishly dowered. An evil genius—was it, indeed, an evil genius?—spoke these words over the cradle of the second:—'Little one, thou wilt have to work hard; thou wilt have to struggle much against ill wishes. They will take every kind of shape, they will use every means in their power to injure thee; but I give thee patience, courage and energy. If, with these virtues, thou dost not triumph the fault will be thine.'" This is a strange style and strange imagery for a discussion on finance, and is probably used with deliberate art. The shrewd speculator appeals to popular sympathy, which he is perfectly aware is commonly bestowed from any other than reasonable motives. "Similes," observed a witty writer, "are no argument; that is probably why they convince so many persons." A metaphor, in which Philippart shall appear as the lamb and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild as the wolf, may, the former rightly judges, have considerable effect upon the simple. The remainder of Philippart's apology is devoted to an indignant denial that his rails are made of cardboard and straw.

It must in fairness be conceded to Philippart that his enemies themselves are not altogether free from blame. They have not scrupled to attack his private character at the most critical periods, when the question for shareholders should have been not whether Philippart was an honest man or a rogue, but whether the projects, in furtherance of which he asked for their money, were based on sound calculations or the reverse. It is impossible for anybody, however fair may be his intentions, to carry on business properly if, at the very moment that an operation is assuming larger proportions and a corresponding increase of capital is thereby necessitated, he has to defend himself against vague insinuations which affect his reputation for probity and are yet too impalpable to be openly grappled with.

The object of these insidious assaults is, nevertheless, perfectly able to take care of himself, being, in reality, one of the most powerful men in France. During the late trial the Advocate General expressed himself with extraordinary bitterness regarding the action of the Crédit Mobilier, of which Philippart was constituted the virtual head by the vote of a meeting held on the 2d of March. "There seemed," exclaimed M. Hémar, "a disposition on the part of the directors to hurl defiance at Justice, to tell her, 'Our plans are settled and unalterable. We mean to carry them out. Whatever betide, we shall push on, with or without your injunctions, toward the goal we have in view.'" There is evidently a gloomy feeling among Frenchmen that the plutocrats of the present day are getting to be above the law. The rich contractor of the nineteenth century fills the same place in society as the Farmer-General of Customs filled in the eighteenth. The one prepared the way for the Revolution of 1789. From the other there appears to be no deliverance. But in France, where men expect the administration to remedy all ills, there is likely to be a cry for a strong ruler to keep stock jobbers in order. People forget that this class was never so powerful as under the so-called "strong" government of Louis Napoleon.

The controversy which has raged during the last two months has clearly demonstrated one important truth—namely, the endless mischief which is the result of a carelessly framed law. An act of the French Legislature, in 1865, gave the Councils General in the departments power to grant concessions of lines of local interest, while reserving to the State the right of authorizing those of general interest, but neglected to define clearly the distinction between the two categories of railways. At the same time no provision was made against the amalgamation of a number of local lines. The Councils General no sooner received their powers than they began to exercise them without any sort of discretion. Concessions were freely granted, not so much because the utility of this or that line had been proved, but because it was well to assert the principle of local self-government. "Do not," said a great French statesman to his contemporaries, "do not brutalize the machine of the constitution by too frequent usage." He knew his countrymen well. If a right or a privilege is given them they will not wait for a proper occasion to arise for its legitimate exercise. It must be put in force at once. So the savage, who is presented with a hammer and some nails, proceeds forthwith to drive all the nails into the wall of his tent for the mere pleasure of seeing them sink into the wood. Companies soon took advantage of this weakness of the Councils General. They obtained concessions in different departments and then amalgamated the lines until an extensive network had been formed. The network had attained to dimensions of national interest, and, according to the spirit of the law of 1865, should not have been created without the intervention of the State itself. Yet it had been formed by the sole vote of one provincial board after another. The central executive could never determine at what point it became its duty to interfere. It is to be feared that, as is too often the case in this country, an extreme remedy will be applied to what is unquestionably a substantial evil. Possibly the Councils General will be completely stripped of their powers and serious damage thus be inflicted, both on commercial enterprise and on the luckless cause of local self-government in France.

What Does General Grant Mean?

This may be the best of all possible worlds, but it is certainly not without occasional drawbacks to perfect and unmitigated felicity.

Here, now, is General Grant's third term letter. There are actually people and newspapers which pretend they do not understand it! "Does he mean that he does not or that he does want a third term?" they ask.

This is too bad. Last winter the HERALD was at the trouble of elaborately and painfully explaining the meaning of the President's Message to Congress. When we had got done with that we certainly hoped the public would hereafter understand him; but here is another case of general misapprehension, and as the General wrote this letter plainly in obedience to the HERALD'S somewhat urgent and often repeated requests we feel bound now not to leave him in the lurch.

In the first place, then, it will, we suppose, be generally granted that he means something. This much admitted, we proceed to say that it matters very little what he really means. It is quite enough that he seems to decline another term (unless—). He plainly says that he does not now suppose the exigencies of the country will require his re-election (unless—), and in this we cordially agree with him. Whether, therefore, he really, at bottom, would like to be renominated is of not the least consequence. All that the republican conventions have to do is to take it for granted that he has declined, and to act accordingly. And we advise them to come out strong for a single term for the Presidency. It is, just now, a popular notion. General Grant has convinced a good many American voters that one term is as much as we commonly need for any President. A good strong one-term resolution will please the public, and it will probably mitigate General Grant's regrets at leaving the White House in 1877; for if he does not want three terms he probably does not want anybody else to have two.

"The Protection of Character."

A correspondent of a rural journal, one of that class of useful gentlemen whose imagination we are afraid is sometimes allowed too vividly to color their facts, gives us an account of a proposed society that is to be formed in New York for "the protection of character." This society is to be supported by voluntary contributions. It is to be based upon the plan embodied in Mr. Bergh's useful, if at times eccentric, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A distinguished citizen, whose name is not given, is to become the President. There is to be a council of men of high character, and vigilant lawyers are to be engaged. The duty of the society will be to prosecute by indictment any journal published in New York that prints a libellous statement reflecting upon the character of a private or public citizen. As our correspondent properly shows, the license that attends the management of certain of our newspapers is only stimulated by the indifference of public and private citizens to attack. An action for libel in New York would be a burlesque upon justice. The reason is that while the means of most private citizens are limited, and while no gentleman, under any circumstances, cares to undergo the ordeal of an action at law, the resources of a newspaper are generally large, and a libel suit is looked upon as only another form of advertisement. Consequently ninety-nine out of a hundred libels are passed by with impunity because of the indifference of the person attacked to criticism, or his incapacity to measure resources with a powerful newspaper with money at its command and writers perfectly capable and willing to hold any judge or jury to a severe accountability who would attempt to do justice upon them. The duty of the society, however, will be to make every libel its own case, just as Mr. Bergh makes the wrongs of every dumb animal his own proper quarrel. The only process by which a society of this kind could reach a libeller would be by indictment before a grand jury.

We have no doubt that if a society of this kind were properly organized and its members kept it in funds it would do a great work. The honest newspapers of New York would regard nothing with more gratification than an efficient law of libel. It is as much to their interest as to those of the people that this business of wantonly assaulting private and public character should be stamped out. The indifference that is felt by so many people to newspaper attacks is in itself a reflection upon the power of the press. If journalism has fallen so low in this country that a private gentleman can afford to treat with disdain a persistent and virulent attack upon him, conscious of his own innocence and integrity, conscious that the assaults make no impression whatever upon the public—that they are dismissed as the ravings of cowardice and scoundrelism—it is a severe commentary upon the independence and power of the press. Now, if we could put an end to this indiscriminate and brutal and wanton assailing of private character the result would be that when a newspaper did seriously make a charge it would be respected and believed.

A society for the protection of reputations would have a very wide scope. We do not know upon what the correspondent bases his narrative, but we think such a society is more needed in New York than even Mr. Bergh's Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A Suggestion for Bunker Hill.

The Bunker Hill Centennial being the commemoration of a truly national event we hope the committee who have in charge the preparations will not forget to give it a national rather than a local character. To fail to do this would be to belittle the memory and importance of the battle whose hundredth anniversary is to be celebrated.

A Baptist preacher up in Maine commendably remarked, in the course of his morning prayer, "O Lord, we would not venture to advise or instruct, but only to suggest." In the same spirit we address to the Bunker Hill Committee the respectful suggestion that they would do wisely, not only for the grandeur of their celebration, but for the advancement of that good feeling between the lately estranged sections which we trust will be brought to a general and cordial handshaking at Philadelphia next year, if they would take pains to invite a few prominent citizens from all parts of the Union, and especially from the Southern States. We should like to see Mr. Lamar of Mississippi; General John H. Morgan, of Alabama; Colonel Zacharie or Mr. Moncure, of Louisiana, and a few dozen others invited to be present and one or two of the most eminent asked to speak on the great day. The North, however, has more to do for the national celebration of this event than merely to extend an invitation. There are organizations in the Southern States which have intended to visit this ancient field of glory, to renew the friendship of old times and to pledge again fraternity for the future. They should be complimented by the Bunker Hill committee with the offer of all facilities of transportation, and the welcome of the North should be made in all respects equal to the traditional hospitality of the South. They should be the guests of Massachusetts, just as under similar circumstances Massachusetts would be the guest of South Carolina or Alabama.

The Ohio Republican Convention has just declared in its platform that "these States are one, as a nation," which is quite true. To celebrate a national event like Bunker Hill we do not need to invite our cousins; and, indeed, it might be in bad taste to ask some of them. But by all means let us have as many of our brothers as can be induced to come, no matter how far away their farms lie.

The Situation in Germany.

We print this morning an interesting letter from Berlin in reference to the situation in Germany, written at a time when Paris and London were frantic over their apprehensions of a general war. As our correspondent shows, the idea that Germans would gladly lapse into the pursuits of peace when they had conquered the French, that they were really a "simple, idyllic and studious people," caring only for peace and science and tranquillity, was erroneous. The fall of France meant the rise of Germany, and not simply the confederation of States, caring only for their internal improvement and the protection of their frontiers, but as a mighty aggressive military Power, who, having overthrown France, stood ready and only anxious to combat with the rest of the world. According to our correspondent Germany is now controlled by absolutism, taking its source, not from the throne, but from the Prime Minister. Since the war there has grown up a military party, which proposes that Germany, having found union by the sword, can only retain it by the sword. This party now embraces the Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, the Crown Prince and all the royal family but the Emperor, who is too old a soldier and far too old a man to care about risking his gray hairs in a new campaign. The German military party has frequently alarmed Europe at the danger of war. It every day publishes warlike articles. It interferes with Italy and the Pope, and is constant in complaints of angry and foolish French priests who mourn over the prisoner of the Vatican and the persecutor of Varzin. The conviction of this military party is that the last war was imperfectly finished; that unless Germany renews it now and overwhelms France she will be compelled to fight at later days under more disadvantageous circumstances. The fact that such a party exists in Germany, that it is so powerful as represented in the higher ranks of the new Empire, that so active a man as Prince Bismarck commands it, and that there is probably more than justice in the fear that France is arming for a war of revenge, gives constant value to the situation on the Continent, and makes the elaborate and instructive explanation of our correspondent an interesting chapter of the politics of the day.

THE THIRD TERM.—In addition to Attorney General Pierrepont's opinion of General Grant's letter the interviews held by our correspondents with Senators Thurman and Clayton are published to-day, and that of Mr. Thurman decidedly questions that the letter is a declination of a renomination next year.

THE WESTERN CITIZENS who wrote to the HERALD from Omaha, expressing their belief that the negotiations at Washington with the Indians would fail, have been sustained in their opinion, as our Washington despatches indicate.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Bristow returned to Washington Saturday night.

There is a French count trying the question whether a functionary charged with a process of the law is justified in seizing a soldier's two wooden legs if he can get them at a moment when they are not worn.

At a public meeting in London lately a British republican wanted to dispense with earls, because there were none mentioned in the Bible; but Lord Houghton pointed out that on the same ground they might be deprived of citizens.

Fire was lately discovered in a berth on a steam boat in England which had originated in the heat of the sun—one of the glass "deadlights" concentrating the rays directly on the spot and acting as a burning glass. How many vessels at sea may have been fired in that way.

An important work has been published in England, which, as announced, contains "Sixty-nine engravings, either from wood or metal, twelve of which bear inscriptions representing scenes of Christian mythology, figures of patriarchs, saints, devils and other dignitaries of the Church."

The stories of La Fontaine were published in 1762 in a most luxurious form, with remarkable illustrations. Lately a copy of that edition sold for 13,000f. It occurred to a bookseller that the edition might be profitably reproduced and he reproduced it, only to find himself prosecuted and condemned by the authorities under the laws against indecent literature.

A member of a Paris club expressed his doubts as to the veracity of the account given of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, declaring that it was impossible to attain that boating speed, whereupon Baron Arthur Rothschild agreed to find a crew who would achieve the same feat as to distance and time on the Seine. The match is to come off on the Sunday following the Grand Prix de Paris.

As a gentleman, fishing near Penzance, England, gaffed a large fish, he was seized with a numbness in his arms, accompanied with an indescribable and painful sensation, which was really an electric shock. His servant man, who accompanied him, suffered in the same manner, he having assisted in securing the torpedo. The electrical apparatus in this fish was found, on examination, to consist of small membranous tubes, which occupy the space between the head, the pectoral fins and the branchiæ. They are disposed like a honeycomb and divided by horizontal partitions into small cells, which are filled with a mucous substance, the whole arranged like a galvanic pile.

THE SCHILLER.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

LONDON, June 6, 1875.

Two bags of mail matter, containing letters and newspapers, have been received from the wreck of the steamship Schiller.

The divers have also brought up a quantity of copper.

ENGLAND.

MUNICIPAL COMPLIMENT TO THE NEW YORK CORPORATION.

LONDON, June 6, 1875.

The Corporation of London has resolved to invite the Mayor of New York to the International Municipal Banquet which is to be held next month in the Guildhall.

FRANCE.

A BONAPARTIST ELECTION RETURN ANNULLED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 6, 1875.

The committee of the Assembly to whom the subject was referred have decided that the election to the Assembly of M. Burgoing, Bonapartist, in the Department of Niévre, is invalid.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 6, 1875.

General Jovellar, formerly Captain General of Cuba, has been appointed to the command of the Army of the Centre.

THE ROYALTY NOT AMBITIOUS OF GERMAN MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES.

The rumors which have for some time been in circulation of the coming marriage of King Alfonso with a German princess and of the Countess Girgenti with a Bavarian prince are unfounded.

THE FRENCH TURF.

RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS—THE ATTENDANCE ON THE COURSE UNUSUALLY LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT—SALVATOR THE WINNER—FRENCH BRED COLTS ALL IN THE FRONT—THE ENGLISH "CRACKS" NOWHERE.

PARIS, June 6, 1875.

All Paris had a holiday to-day, the occasion being the twelfth annual race for the Grand Prize of Paris—a dash of a mile and seven furlongs; open to all three-year-old colts and fillies of every nationality.

A SPLENDID SCENE AND UNBOUNDED DELIGHT.

The attendance of people on the grounds was enormous, and as a French bred colt won with the greatest ease, followed by three other French bred colts, the enthusiasm was something wonderful, especially as none of the English horses—Claremont, Camballo or Seymour—were anywhere near at the finish.

SALVATOR THE WINNER OF THE GRAND PRIZE.

The race was won very easily by Salvator, the winner of the French Derby, run two weeks ago to-day, against which five to one was laid, Nougat, the second to Salvator for the Derby, starting the favorite at seven to two. He finished, as he did for the Derby, second, with Perplexe, against whom twenty to one was laid, third.

THE RACE.

The following are the conditions and starters in the race:—

The Grand Prize of Paris of 100,000 francs (£4,000) in specie, half by the city of Paris and half by the five great railway companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1872, of every description and country, added to the sweepstakes of 1,000 francs (£40) each; 600 francs (£24) and 500 francs (£20), only, if declared by midnight on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100 francs (£4) if declared by midnight on the 1st of May, 1875; the second horse to receive 10,000 francs (£400) and the third 5,000 francs (£200) out of the stakes; colts to carry 55 kilos (about 121 lbs.), fillies 53½ kilos (about 118 lbs.); dash of about one mile and seven furlongs; closed with 223 subscribers.

M. A. Lupin's ch. c. Salvator, by Dollar, dam Sauvagine, 121 lbs	1
M. C. Comte F. de Lagrange's c. c. Nougat, by Counsel, dam Nebuleuse, 121 lbs	2
M. Davis' b. c. Perplexe, by Vermont, dam Peripetie, 121 lbs	3
M. Henry's b. c. Rabagas Second, by Ruy Blas, dam Clandine, 121 lbs	4
Captain Machell's b. c. Claremont, by Blair Athol, dam Coimbra, 121 lbs	0
Mr. Vyner's b. c. Camballo, by Cambuscan, dam Little Lady, 121 lbs	0
Mr. Joseph Dawson's b. c. Seymour, by Lord Clifden, dam Fabiola, 121 lbs	0
M. Lupin's b. f. Almanza, by Dollar, dam Bravade, 118 lbs	0
M. A. Lupin's ch. f. Pensacola, by Dollar, dam Pergola, 118 lbs	0
M. A. Lupin's br. c. St. Cyr, by Dollar, dam Finlande, 121 lbs	0
M. H. Jennings' b. c. La Vemard, by Ventre St. Gris, dam Valeriane, 121 lbs	0

OCEAN STEAMSHIP RATES OF CHARGE.

LONDON, June 6, 1875.

The representatives of the Liverpool transatlantic steamship companies have come to an agreement in regard to rates of freight and passage fares.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

MEETING OF BOAT OWNERS AND MASTERS TO RAISE THE FREIGHT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6, 1875.

Three large and enthusiastic meetings of canal boat owners were held in this city yesterday for the purpose of raising the rates of freight. The organization of a society, to be known as "The Independent Freight Carriers' Union," was completed, and a committee of ten appointed to draft bylaws for the government of said union. Articles of agreement to the following effect were adopted:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

"We, the undersigned boat owners and masters, do hereby agree not to load our boats at less than eight cents on wheat and seven and a half cents on corn from Buffalo to New York, with all other freights in proportion; also, that all boats now in port shall load in turn as they arrive, provided they carry the amount of the order; but the boat giving away her turn shall have the first order that fits her. For the support of the union owners and masters are to be subjected to a small tax on the cargoes."

One hundred and twenty-five masters or owners, representing 275 boats, signed the agreement, and other names are being added. The organization will doubtless prove successful.

TWO NEW PLANETS.

UTICA, N. Y., June 6, 1875.

Dr. Peters, in a communication to the *Morning Herald* announcing his discovery of Friday morning, expresses the opinion that he discovered two planets instead of one. He writes:—

The second object is not far from the first, in 17h. 16m. of right ascension and in 23 deg. 3 min. of south declination. It is only of the twelfth magnitude, and as daylight was intervening I could not make sure of its motion and its planetary nature, though the absence of any indication of a star upon my chart in that position makes it rather probable the next night will decide it.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, June 6, 1875.

One of the large grammar school buildings in his city, known as the Hooker Schoolhouse, was the scene of a destructive fire about four o'clock this morning. The roof was entirely burned off, and the desks, furniture and fittings of the upper floor destroyed, including two pianos and a library belonging to the school. The building was damaged to the extent of $15,000, on which there is no insurance. About 400 pupils are for the time without school accommodations, but temporary school quarters will be provided. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT HAMILTON, ONT.

HAMILTON, June 6, 1875.

An incendiary fire here this morning destroyed Hill's cabinet factory, Herald Brothers' piano factory, North's tin shop, two storehouses connected with Copp's foundry, two dwelling houses, a large quantity of lumber and moulding frames and several small sheds. The total loss is about $50,000.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1875.

A NEW REVENUE COLLECTOR—NO FRAUDS TO BE TOLERATED IN THE FUTURE.

The President has appointed J. D. Webster, at present Assistant Treasurer at Chicago, as Collector of Internal Revenue, succeeding R. A. Wadsworth. The President, it is said, has announced that it shall be the policy of the executive officers of the government hereafter not to retain an officer under whom frauds, either in the internal or customs revenue, have occurred.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1875.

SWEDEN AND THE NETHERLANDS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Secretary of State has been officially notified that by the royal decree of the Netherlands government H. C. Vandernoumen has, at his own request, been relieved as Commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition and Baron W. G. Bronster Vanderzyp appointed in his place. The Secretary has also received information from Stockholm that the Riksdag has appropriated $93,800 in gold, the full amount asked for, to defray the expenses of taking part in the Centennial Exhibition. Mahlon Chance, Consul at Nassau, New Providence, writes to the Secretary that the people of the Bahamas are making vigorous efforts to be represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

THE LOST MONEY PACKAGE—NO CLEW TO THE THIEF—THEORIES OF THE DETECTIVES.

There are as yet no developments concerning the package of money missing from the Treasury Department. The detectives seem satisfied that the money will ultimately be recovered, and so does Treasurer Spinner, but it cannot be learned if they have at this time any clew to it. The secret service men publicly express no theories upon the subject of the loss, but from certain evidences it is believed they are not satisfied that the thief was an employé of the Treasury, but the robbery was accomplished by some outsider who had access to the cash room on the day the loss was discovered. General Spinner seems fixed in his original views of the matter, but admits that the very rigid search that has been made has resulted in nothing to place beyond a doubt a culpability in his office. He cannot understand how an outsider, without collusion of an employé, could effect the robbery. This is the sixth serious loss of this character that has happened during his administration, and in every case a portion if not all of the lost money has been recovered.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY DELANO DENIED.

A rumor was circulated on the streets and in the departments yesterday that Secretary Delano had resigned, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of July, and that ex-Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, would be appointed in his place. Secretary Delano says the rumor has not the slightest foundation in fact.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

The Treasury Department has instructed the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis that the proper rate of duty on wool guipure lace is fifty cents per pound and fifty per cent ad valorem. The Treasury has also decided that the reduction of five per cent in lieu of breakage on effervescing wines, liquors, &c., in bottles, under section 2 of the act of February 8, 1875, is to be made from the number of cases specified in the invoice. The same result would be reached by assessing duty on the entire invoice and then deducting five per cent from the amount thus ascertained.

It is announced that tamarinds under the free list include only the article in its natural condition. If preserved in sugar or molasses they are dutiable at thirty-five per cent ad valorem, under the provision in schedule M for fruits preserved in sugar, brandy or molasses. The Collector at Detroit is advised that machinery of an American vessel, such vessel having been burned in Canadian waters and the machinery having subsequently been the subject of purchase and sale, is liable to duty under article 477 General Regulations 1874.

Fish caught from the inland lakes or the Canadian tributaries thereof are not free under the Treaty of Washington, but when imported and entered in good faith for immediate consumption as fresh fish are free under the tariff rules, but if salted and packed after importation they are liable to duty at the rate of fifty cents per 100 pounds.

REPORTED ASSIGNMENT TO DUTY OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS.

There is a report, which, however, is not officially confirmed, that Quartermaster General Meigs, having been assigned to special duty, with his brevet rank of major general, will be placed in command of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, and then General McDowell will go to Europe on leave, and upon his return will be placed on the retired list.

THE MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1875.

At the council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, at their meeting yesterday, instructions were given for such repairs at the Mount Vernon estate as are absolutely necessary. A resolution was passed expressing the satisfaction of the council at the general condition of the premises.

NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 6, 1875.

The New York Press Association holds its annual meeting in this city, commencing on Wednesday of this week. Some 200 editors and their wives are expected and a delegation of fifty or more from the Alabama Press Association.

THE PROGRAMME

of the meeting includes a visit to several objects of interest in this locality, Eldridge Park, the Reformatory, the Elmira Female College and other places. The annual address is to be delivered by Mr. S. C. Cleveland, of the Penn Yan *Chronicle*, and the poem by Mr. J. H. Hardy, of this city. In the evening there will be a reception at the residence of one of the editors of the Elmira *Advertiser*. On Thursday the party will pay a visit to Watkins' Glen, Seneca Lake and their surroundings. From the attractions that Elmira is able to offer the meeting is expected to be one of the best ever held by the association. It was formed in this city just twenty-one years ago and comes home to celebrate its majority.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

A TRENTON OFFICER SHOT BY A DESPERADO—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6, 1875.

Last night, at a late hour, Policeman Reupp was shot and fatally wounded by a desperado named James Keenan. Several roughs were conducting themselves in a boisterous manner, and Reupp with officer Hartman attempted to arrest them, when Keenan drew a pistol and fired at Reupp, inflicting a mortal wound, the bullet entering the abdomen and taking a downward course. The wounded man was immediately taken home and medical aid summoned. The ball was probed for without success. Keenan, who refused to say anything about the affair, was remanded to jail. He is one of the most desperate characters in the city.

At six o'clock this evening Reupp was sinking and the doctors say that he cannot live; they have been unable to find the bullet. He has a wife and four children.

TRAGEDY IN VERMONT.

ARSON, ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE—THE EFFECTS OF DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt. June 6, 1875.

A shocking tragedy occurred here this morning, involving arson, attempted murder and suicide. Henry C. Greene, a respected farmer and magistrate, living in the Southern suburbs, was awakened early in the morning. Finding his barn on fire he went out and was fired upon twice. He returned to the house, gave an alarm and roused the neighbors. His house and barn were consumed, involving a loss of $4,000.

The citizens turned out at daylight and scoured the vicinity for the would-be murderer. Finally suspicion fell on Clifton S. Weeks, a neighbor. While search was being made for him a pistol shot was heard and, on going to the spot, a shed near the scene of the first attempted tragedy, he was found in a dying condition with his throat cut and a bullet wound in his temple. Disappointed love and the belief that Mr. Greene had influenced the object of his affection against him led to the tragedy. Mr. Greene's wounds are but slight.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

A QUIET SUNDAY IN THE COAL REGIONS—PREPARATIONS TO SUPPRESS FURTHER OUTBREAKS.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 6, 1875.

There was some uneasiness felt at Ashland last night, owing to rumors of demonstrations to be made at a meeting to be held last night, but all passed off quietly. At Mahanoy City and Shenandoah all was quiet to-day. At the former place to-morrow all the collieries that had started last week and were stopped by raiders will resume work in the morning. The military have made preparations to secure protection to all and insure a continuance of work, and with this view all the members of the militia who were absent when the orders were given to march have to-day joined their companies, which to-morrow will have their full complement of men. It is thought it may be found necessary to send troops to the vicinity of Glen Carbon and Ashland, should the raiders continue, as they did on Friday, compelling the small operators to suspend work.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

THE WILL OF A FEMALE MILLIONNAIRE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 6, 1875.

The will of Miss Mary Telfair, who died last week, aged eighty-six years, a daughter of ex-Governor Telfair, was filed in the Office of Probate and Record on Saturday. Several munificent bequests are made to societies. To the Georgia Historical Society about $175,000 is given; to the Independent Presbyterian church of Savannah, $80,000; to the Presbyterian church at Augusta, $30,000; to the Hodgson Institute of Telfairville, the Christian church endowment of Telfair, the hospitals for females endowment, Telfair's Academy of Art and Science and other societies and numerous persons, legacies are made, including handsome bequests to the colored family servants. The estate is valued at over $1,000,000.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Alice Dunning-Lingard and Dickie have been playing the "Two Orphans" in San Francisco.

Mr. Sim Reeves appeared lately at the Queen's Theatre, London, as Tom Tug in "The Waterman."

Miss Charlotte Thompson and Mr. Frederic Robinson met with merited success in the Boston Globe.

Frank Frayne's combination have been doing Tayleure's "Si Slocum" at the Rochester Opera House.

Rubinstein's opera "The Maccabees," has been a success of the most flattering kind at the Berlin Opera House.

Miss Emma Abbott, the young American artist, will make her début at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, this month.

The superintendent of the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg, has been removed from his post in disgrace by the government.

The price of opera ought to come down with a run. There are 300 American girls in Milan alone studying for the operatic stage.

Fifty ladies of Ghent rewarded Alfred Jaëll's piano playing recently by clubbing together and presenting him with a gigantic bouquet.

The critics speak highly of the tenor Fancelli's singing this season. He appeared in Dublin some few years since, but did not please greatly.

When Neilson returns she will play Cleopatra, and to make the impersonation historically correct will dissolve a pearl and drink it nightly.

Miss Bessie Emmet (Mrs. Richard Temple), who was some two years since a member of Mr. Gunn's English Opera Company, died lately in London.

Mr. E. L. Blanchard has produced a new farcical extravaganza entitled "The Bunch of Berries," at the Adelphi, London, which has been very successful.

Daly will probably begin his fall season by the production of "Rose Michel." He will also introduce to the public a new actress, said to possess great talents.

The tenor Poggi, for whom Verdi wrote "I Lombardi" and "Giovanna d'Arco" and Donizetti "Torquato Tasso" and "Pia de' Tolemei" died last month at Bologna.

A testimonial concert to Miss Emma C. Thursby will take place at the Church of the Divine Paternity this evening. She will be assisted by many eminent artists and will sing an aria and variations from Vaccai's "Peter the Great" and a canzonetta by Haydn.

An antipodean critic from Adelaide thus eulogizes Mme. Anna Bishop:—"The wonderfully grand and eloquent sweep of harmony evoked from a splendid instrument by a master hand—the arch coyness of 'Coming Through the Rye;' the silvery chimes of those 'Beautiful Bells;' the despairing wail of 'Give Me a Penny' and 'Nobody's Child;' the rapt idolatry of 'Beloved Eye, Beloved Star!' the tender, imploring sweetness of 'Speak to Me, Speak!' the exquisite pathos of 'My Bud in Heaven,' cling to my thoughts and repeat themselves with a sweet tenacity."

The seating arrangements of Gilmore's new concert garden have been considerably improved, a large number of park seats being added to the immediate vicinity of the music stand. The programme last evening was of a higher order than usual, comprising selections from Donizetti, overture, "I Martiri;" Rossini, "Tell" overture, and part of "Stabat Mater;" Wagner, Verdi, Handel, Weber, Mercadante and Neserada. The band improve on acquaintance, and are settling down to their work with an earnestness that augurs well for the future. The new cascade will be completed by Tuesday night.

A Western critic in love, described Mrs. Rousby in the following terms:—"She has the gift of antique loveliness, the stately grace of another age, the haughty falcon beauty of those titled dames in Elizabethan ruffs and long pointed stomachers. Large, dark, falcon eyes; profile admirably Roman, softened out of harshness by femininity, without any loss of characteristic strength; nostrils full, flexible and most delicately cut; a mouth firm but tender; ears exquisitely small, with the veined transparency of rosy hearted sea shells; a queenly throat, white and shapely as the neck of regal swan; a pure, lofty forehead, crowned with hair of that golden red hue so loved by Madonna painters of the Venetian and Florentine schools; a form of slender grace, and a stately bearing."

London is to have a new opera house, which, it is hoped, will rival the French structure. The land which Mr. Mapleson has secured has a frontage to the Embankment of 200 feet and extends 300 feet in depth to the northern boundary at Cannon row. The site for the building and approaches thus covers a ground area of 60,000 feet, or nearly an acre and a half in extent. There will be a space in front of the principal elevation to the Embankment of about thirty feet in depth, which will not only have the effect of displaying the façade to advantage, but will also serve as an approach and carriage drive. In addition to the main Embankment frontage there will also be two other striking elevations—one on the southwest side and the other on the northeast side—with a street and carriage way, extending from the Embankment to Cannon row, upward of thirty feet in width. The carriage drive on the southwest side will open out direct communication with the Embankment from Parliament street, along the street facing Whitehall Club and intersecting Cannon row, where, it is understood, will be the stage entrance.

CRAWFORD'S WASHINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I learned while in Europe that Crawford's models had been presented by his widow to the New York Central Park. As an old friend of the great American sculptor I availed myself of the first opportunity after my arrival here to visit the Park. I found most of the models arranged in a very admirable manner in the art gallery of Mount St. Vincent, reflecting credit on the Commissioners; but, asking after the artist's *chef d'œuvre*, the colossal statue of Washington on horseback (twenty-four feet high), I was directed to a little shed in the neighborhood, where, half buried in the dirt and débris, this masterpiece of American art lies mouldering away. If not attended to it will soon be beyond all skill to redeem it. I understand that the Commissioners during Sweeny's time had planned to have it erected under a rustic covering, but the new Commissioners have apparently forgotten all about it. This is a sinful apathy on their part. Such neglect will prevent your city from receiving many valuable gifts. Great works by American artists are not so plenty that the nation can afford to let them lie rotting in the ground.

A FRIEND OF CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK.

THE THIRD TERM.

Attorney General Pierrepont on the White House Letter.

The Executive Neither Oracular Nor Prophetic.

OPPOSING VIEWS.

Congressman Willis Reading Between the Lines.

Views of Senator Thurman on the Celebrated Document.

OPINION OF SENATOR CLAYTON.

An Expression from General Grant Before His Original Nomination.

The present Attorney General of the United States, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, believes President Grant to be a good soldier, a wise Executive officer and an honest and patriotic man, and he has staked a great deal upon this opinion. His admiration for the President led him from the democratic into the republican party and induced him to spend a princely sum toward defraying the expenses of the campaign of 1868, which ended with the first election of General Grant to the Presidency. Since that event he has, presumably, been familiar with the phenomena of the Executive mind. Hence it was that the writer called upon him to procure an explanation of that extraordinary letter which the President recently wrote to General Harry White, the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention. Judge Pierrepont's New York residence is at No. 103 Fifth avenue, and there the reporter found the Attorney General about eight o'clock in the evening. He was suave in manner, and his appearance indicated that he was at peace with himself and the world. He seated himself comfortably in an easy chair, and spoke of several slight matters in order to approach easily the special topic which he expected the reporter to bring into the conversation. This the latter did as speedily as possible by saying, "Judge, the HERALD would like to know what you think of President Grant's 'third term' letter to General White?"

"I think," said the Attorney General,

"IT SAYS WHAT THE PRESIDENT MEANS;

but I can tell you very little about the document beyond the fact that it was approved by many prominent gentlemen."

"But to the ordinary reader, Judge," said the reporter, "it is a vague and variable paper. One portion of it apparently contradicts the other. If you would kindly explain it the people generally would perhaps be convinced that the President says in his letter just what he means, and at the same time they would learn what he means."

"Well," said the new Attorney General, "the fact is that General Grant did not wish to appear oracular or prophetic. He did not like to seem to peer into the future. It would not be proper for him to say unqualifiedly that he could never again be a candidate for the Presidency. How could he, without assuming the ridiculous manner of a prophet, say that no circumstances would ever arise to make him again a candidate? It was, then, out of his desire to avoid a prophetic style that he penned the paragraph alluded to. I believe that President Grant does not desire to be President again. All his plans, as they are known to me, have reference to other probabilities. My own judgment is that his name will not be mentioned in the next Republican National Convention as that of a possible candidate for the Executive position. I believe that our next candidate for the Presidency will be somebody who is not now thought of. It has been the rule, almost, that the successful candidates for the Presidency were lighted upon fortuitously, or were

FORCED UPON THE PARTIES

by accidental circumstances, not by the work of years in the public civil service. Mr. Lincoln's nomination is an exemplification of this; James K. Polk and Franklin Pierce were both chosen without forethought by the conventions which nominated them. All three were scarcely heard of before they were nominated. When Mr. Lincoln was first named in the Convention of 1860 very few of the members of that body had ever heard his name. Yet he was nominated, and then everybody discovered what a great man he was. It was immediately learned that he had made a campaign against Douglas, during which he had delivered very brilliant addresses. I had never heard of Mr. Lincoln before that time. It is only when a man leaps into prominence suddenly that people discover that be has always been a great man and deserved reward."

Mr. Pierrepont continued:—"My present impression is that at the next Presidential election, or certainly at the one following it, there will be a candidate in support of whom all parties will agree. I think that

A SECOND 'ERA OF GOOD FEELING'

is approaching, and that, as in Monroe's time, we shall soon have a President who will be the choice of the people literally. The strong, patriotic sentiment which is being aroused by the revival of memories of the Revolutionary period is, I am convinced, working toward this end."

A picture of good will and political contentment among the people was apparently unrolled before the vision of Mr. Pierrepont, and he leaned back as if to look at it more easily and calmly. The reporter took advantage of his momentary abstraction to revert to the original subjects of remark—President Grant and his queer letter—and, therefore, said:—"You do not think, then, that General Grant cherishes a wish to be again renominated, and you believe that he desired to avoid being set down as playing at prophecy when he wrote that special paragraph in his letter?"

"I believe that he did not desire to predict anything; that he only wished to overcome present false impressions. He has told me his plans for the future, and I cannot consider that he has concealed anything from me. If he has a wish to be President again he must also have a capability for deception such as no other man ever had before him."

CONGRESSMAN WILLIS ON GRANT'S EPISTLE.

The widespread interest which the ingenious letter of General Grant has created among all our public men is clearly reflected in the views of Colonel Benjamin A. Willis, Congressman-elect, as given yesterday to a reporter of the HERALD.

"Colonel, pray tell me what you think of General Grant's last epistolary effort?"

"A SPECIAL PLEA."

"I think it is a special plea, intended to be very ingenious and framed with a view of misleading people as to its real purpose. Right in the outset, by the way, General Grant shows a want of comprehension as to his duty when he says that it is beneath the dignity of a citizen of the Republic, no matter how exalted his position may be, to state precisely his views on any question of public interest, and more especially one so momentous as the third term."

"What do you think of his willingness to serve his country again under certain circumstances?"

GRANT'S HANKERING AFTER OFFICE.

"He betrays a wanton disregard of the sacred traditions of American history, and those most highly cherished by the American people, as well as of the glorious example of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, when he intimates that he would, under any circumstances whatever, become a candidate for the third term. He says that he does not want the office the third time any more than he did the first; but the gross abuses and outrages that were perpetrated to secure his re-election gave the American people a just notion of his previous indifference to the honors and emoluments of the Presidency."

"Do you think General Grant is particularly anxious to emulate Washington except as far as his length of service is concerned?"

"No, and I am convinced that it is quite as sacrilegious to violate the example of Washington and his most illustrious successors, with reference to the third term, as it would be to trample upon a vital constitutional principle, and the intimation that circumstances could control his action in that respect betrays his utter unfitness for the lofty position he occupies. The American people, educated by their bitter experience of the last ten years, are now disinclined to tolerate even a second term."

THE HERALD'S CHARGES SUSTAINED.

"Do you think the letter bears out the original charges of the HERALD that were first so generally sneered at?"

"Most decidedly. That letter serves to convince the most sceptical that his designs upon a third term have all along been serious. The saving clauses, the contingencies, possibilities, &c., which he so slily and conveniently alludes to, show that the matter of his re-election for a third term has been seriously entertained by President Grant."

"Do you think this missive changes his attitude before the people so far as his re-eligibility is concerned?"

"You mean whether it puts him out of the political field? Certainly not. It leaves him in exactly the same position in which he was before the letter was written. He will still be regarded as a possible candidate by the horde of office-holders who will undoubtedly attempt to control the next convention."

"Do you think such an attempt may prove successful?"

BRISTOW'S CHANCES.

"It is impossible to say. Some strong current of popular feeling may defeat the purpose of the office-holders and put Bristow in the field. He would undoubtedly be the strongest possible candidate for the republican party, and unless the record of the next democratic Congress is perfectly clear and unexceptionable he might possibly be elected."

"Do you think General Grant could ever after this letter force his renomination?"

"Yes; I think he could if the popular current set that way; it would depend on many circumstances. Popular currents are very strong when once in motion. If he were nominated in any case I think he would accept and would be overwhelmingly defeated."

"Do you think any portion of the republican party desires General Grant's re-election?"

WHO WANTS GRANT?

"No, not outside of the office-holders and the pensioners on the bounty of the government in general" (with a strong impulse of conviction). "I desire to add in this connection that I think there will be a terrible fight in the next Congress on the question of railroad and other subsidies; and if the democratic Congress does not come unstained out of the ordeal it will share the ignominious fate of the last. If the democrats commit that fatal error, while the republicans display a desire for continued reforms, Bristow might be elected."

VIEWS OF SENATOR THURMAN AND SENATOR CLAYTON—GRANT AND THE FIRST TERM.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1875.

Senator Thurman left for Columbus to-night preparatory to taking an active part in the coming campaign in Ohio. During the past week he has been occupied and fatigued in changing his home, having purchased the residence adjoining the house of Governor McCormick, his son-in-law, which he has had remodeled and refitted. The care incident to this labor has prevented the Senator from thinking over seriously the subject of Grant's third term letter, but to-day he again examined it critically and, as he does not belong to the school of Minnesota Christian statesmen, he was not adverse to talking politics. It is a fact not generally know that Senator Thurman's views of Grant's ambition antedate the national discussion of the third term question. It was in November, 1872, within twenty days after the re-election of Grant, that Judge Thurman said, at a political conference held in Columbus, that Grant would seek renomination for a third term and would urge it just as strongly as he did a second. He believed it then for reasons not now necessary to repeat; he believes it now because the President has said it as plainly and bluntly as it is possible for him to say it. Laying aside a copy of the HERALD containing the letter,

SENATOR THURMAN SAID

he did not see how there could be two opinions about the letter. It is a plain submission of the question whether he shall be re-elected for the third term to the people, who, he says, alone have the right to decide it in the absence of any constitutional prohibition. It utterly repudiates the idea that what has been called

THE UNWRITTEN LAW

of the Republic has anything to do with the question. There is no reference to the example set by former Presidents, nor any intimation that any respect is due to the usage which has heretofore prevailed. On the contrary he says that the question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the constitution, and that, until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, &c., and he expresses the opinion that it may happen in the future history of the country, that to change an executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate if not disastrous; and finally he gives the people to understand that, under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty, he would accept the nomination again. It is true he says such circumstances are not likely to arise, but is it not obvious that should he be renominated he would consider that such circumstances had arisen? It is idle to call the letter a withdrawal of Grant from the field. He says that he is not a candidate for a renomination, but in the same sentence he tells us that he never has been, and in the same paragraph he gives us to understand that under certain circumstances he would

AGAIN ACCEPT A NOMINATION.

And it is not to be overlooked that the letter contains a narrative of his sacrifices, which looks very much like an appeal to the sympathies of the people.

In answer to a question what he thought would be the effect of the letter, the Senator said that the republicans in the Northern States would assume that it is a withdrawal of Grant and anti-third term resolutions coupled with laudations of Grant, such as had been passed in Pennsylvania and Ohio, will probably be adopted by the republican conventions of nearly all the Northern States. But no such resolutions are likely to be adopted by republican conventions at the South, and even were the Republican National Convention to meet to-morrow the chances are that Grant would have

EVERY VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,

and would need only forty-seven more to secure his renomination.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think Grant estimates his own strength to be necessary for the success of the republican party?

"I have no doubt," said the Senator, "that Grant considers himself the strongest man in the republican party, and firmly believes that in the event of his renomination he would be re-elected."

CORRESPONDENT—What, in your opinion, induced Grant to write the letter?

SENATOR—You can judge of that as well as I can. It has been suggested that he thought it would put a stop to the passage of anti-third-term resolutions at the North. If that was the idea it will not be realized, but I think that he meant to let the anti-third-termers know that he could not be ruled out by resolutions. You will observe that he takes care to tell them that the

PEOPLE CANNOT BE RESTRICTED

in their choice by resolution. What is this but saying to the anti-third-term platform makers, "Resolve away as much as you please, the people will decide the question when the proper time comes." "This is the way it looks to me," said the Senator with emphasis. "Instead of being a surrender it is a defiance. Its tone, instead of being submissive, is contemptuous. Grant is a brave man, and I think he meant to write and did write a brave, defiant letter."

It is Senator Thurman's opinion that the Ohio Democratic State Convention, which meets at Columbus on the 17th inst., will construe the letter as a bid for a renomination, and that the platform adopted by that Convention will as emphatically condemn the letter as it did last year the question of a third term for anybody.

VIEWS OF SENATOR CLAYTON.

Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, thinks the letter was unnecessary, and does not believe the republican party would renominate Grant under any circumstances. He does not think Grant desires it, and is convinced the sentiment of the country is as strong as ever against a third term.

In 1868 Judge Woodbridge, of Vermont, was a member of Congress from that State and on intimate terms with General Grant. The night before the National Republican Convention met at Chicago Mr. Woodbridge was visiting the General at his residence on I street, when the subject of accepting the nomination, which Grant regarded as equivalent to election, was discussed at some length.

WHAT GRANT SAID.

General Grant said, substantially, that he did not desire the position of President; that he then occupied an office for life, through the kindness of the people, beyond his deserts, giving him the highest social position and pay sufficient for all his necessities; that his life having been spent in the army might fit him for the position which he then held, and that, by reason of such a life, he had not in any way devoted himself to politics or the study of those subjects which make men statesmen.

Mr. Woodbridge says he replied that his nomination was inevitable and that the American people would insist upon his acceptance.

General Grant spoke honestly and feelingly. He thought then, and now thinks, that the nomination of some other person at Chicago would have pleased him and that he would not care to again accept the cares of the Presidential office.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILSON, OF INDIANA,

who during his term advocated and prepared bills providing for a constitutional limitation of the Presidential term to six years, sees in the President's letter the very tendencies he wished the people to check by a constitutional amendment.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	65	65	3:30 P. M.	84	86
6 A. M.	65	65	6 P. M.	76	75
9 A. M.	72	71	9 P. M.	78	71
12 M.	76	76	12 P. M.	68	69

Average temperature yesterday.............. 71¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............. 72

FOUND DROWNED.

The police of the Sixteenth precinct yesterday evening found the body of an unknown man floating in the North River, near the foot of West Sixteenth street. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, five feet six inches tall, had dark curly hair and smooth face. His clothing consisted of white cotton undershirt and drawers, socks and new Congress gaiters. The body was sent to the Morgue and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE IN NEWARK.

A few days since one Franz Glasser, a butcher, doing business with his father at No. 48 Nesbitt street, Newark, became involved in a quarrel with his father, the result of which was that the unnatural son, as alleged by the father, seized a large butcher's knife and attempted to butcher the old man. The latter, however, seized his sanguinary offspring before being struck, disarmed him and then bolted for a justice's court, where he made his complaint as herewith summarized. Franz was arrested and held to bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

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A.—ESPENSCHEID'S LEADING STYLE FOR the summer, "ALASKA BEAVER," the most chaste and elegant specimen of a gentleman's dress hat we have yet seen. Call and judge for yourselves, at 118 Nassau st.

A.—A.—"OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY."—GO to BROOKS, who is selling a good Ladies' Boot for $4 50; Children's SHOES, best, very cheap; "Gentlemen's PUMPS and LOW SHOES a specialty;" the largest assortment of good BOOTS and SHOES in the city, at low prices. 1,196 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

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LEON DUMAS' EAU MERVEILLEUSE IS NOT an enamel but a medicine for the skin. Ladies are invited to test it before purchasing. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street, Hoffman House. Price $3 per bottle.

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THE PULPITS.

Mr. Hepworth's Picture of Christ as a Prophet.

BUILDING ON CHRIST.

Mr. Frothingham Talks About Fighting with Shadows.

FATHER FLATTERY'S LESSON OF PENANCE.

Mr. Beecher on Sure Punishment for Sin—Cause Must Produce Effect.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

CHRIST AS A PROPHET—THE BIBLE AS A BOOK OF POLITENESS—SERMON BY REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

Notwithstanding the oppressiveness of the day yesterday the Church of the Disciples was well filled. After the sermon the celebration of the Lord's Supper was observed. The text was the twenty-fourth chapter of St. Luke, nineteenth verse—"And he said unto them, What things? And they said unto him, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people." We may speak of Jesus, my dear friends, as the long looked for, as the one longed for and prayed for. He was the answer to a people's petition, as He was the fulfilment of the promise of Jehovah. We can better understand the position which He occupied in the Jewish economy by looking back for the promises God made through the person of Moses. While Moses was looking forward to his reward in the future he uttered these words, which became a rich inheritance, a precious legacy to the people:—"The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee; I will raise up a prophet from thy people like unto thee, and I will put my words into his mouth and he shall speak all that I command him." And up to the time of Malachi this long looked for prophet had not appeared. The people of Israel had ceased their wanderings and had taken possession of the green fields of the Promised Land, and yet this great leader had not made his appearance. And every generation increased in the intensity of their longing, till at last the longing included patriotism and religion alike—it was the one thought of the people; and when the Master came at last—the incarnate, prophetic Spirit, God with man, Emanuel—John was questioned concerning His nature and His mission, and he confessed and denied not, but confessed, "I am not the Christ." And they asked him, "What, then, art thou Elias?" and he answered, "I am not." "Art thou that prophet?" and he answered "No." The emphatic word in the text, dear friends, is the pronoun, "Art thou that prophet?" and in that pronoun was concentrated the longing of a thousand years. We read in St. John, sixth chapter:—"Then those men, when they had seen the miracle that Jesus did, said, 'This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world.'" And again, in the seventh chapter, after another miracle had been performed and the people had heard of it, they said, "Of a truth this is the Prophet." So the history of the whole Jewish race seems to culminate at Bethlehem. When the star settled over it the angels put the keystone to the arch and all was complete. The plan of God, developed through slow degrees, came to

GLORIOUS FRUITION

and grand culmination when Jesus Christ sat in His mother's arms, the child of His mother but the son of the Almighty.

I want to speak to you concerning Christ in His prophetic character, for in Himself He was not a prophet. To be sure He spoke about the future as no one else ever did; 'tis true he said to His disciples "I go to prepare a place for you that where I am ye may be also," and it is blessedly true that He gave us clear, definite ideas concerning that which was to happen; but these were not the sayings of a prophet, these were the messages of an ambassador, these were the directions given to us by one who felt himself a plenipotentiary of Almighty God; not uttering dark sayings, but describing the place from which He had come, and assuring us that we also should some time enjoy the beauty and glory of the New Jerusalem.

What are some of the peculiarities of the prophetic character? The first necessity of a prophet is sweet, perfect communion with God, a mystery which you and I do not enjoy. We recognize the fact that we take our complexion from our communings. If we talk with a doubter the shadow of the man's doubt rests upon us. We cannot cultivate a friendly intimacy with one who disbelieves without walking in the sands of the wilderness

WITH PARCHED TONGUES OURSELVES.

Every man is more or less a chameleon. The mightier will projects itself into the body wherein resides the lesser will; and so we cannot come into sweet and blessed communion with a saint without feeling the influence in our own lives. We cannot sit by the side of one who has communion with God without wishing to commune with God ourselves—so infinitely important to our own destiny is it that we should be related to only the pure and noble. Christ's brethren represent what it is to live in God, to be hidden in Christ, so that no harm shall come nigh thee; for God is all about thee. Jesus did enjoy this union. How sweetly intimate it was! and, brethren, when we look at His miracles we find a curious state of affairs. More than once He said, "These things ye shall do if ye have faith," as though they were not miracles, but the result of natural laws. Jesus said if we have faith we shall have a new-found energy, so that we shall say to the mountain, "Be thou removed," and it shall pass away from our sight—all matter subject to the purpose of a finite soul. There is a mystery; and yet I dare to say that Jesus knew exactly what He was saying and meant what He said. I think the promise that faith shall perform miracles is just as true to-day as 1,800 years ago; but neither you nor I have the faith, and why not? Because of this world; because of the absorbing interest in things which we must leave behind us. For what are we willing to work night and day? For money—money, which will corrode at last. Oh! if some one could come, as the apostles did in olden times, and turn the world upside down! if the pyramid could be inverted, and our thoughts turned from earth to heaven, I tell you, brethren, we would arrive at a state of moral and intellectual and spiritual manhood from which we would look back and see ourselves walking the earth as pigmies. We have developed one side of our nature, but the side

WHERE FAITH GROWS

is neglected and is overgrown with weeds and thistles. We are domestic fowls looking out for corn, not eagles that care only for the upper air at the summit of the mountain. I believe there is hid a great mystery and an actual fact in His promise that if we should have faith we should work miracles; and more than that He said, "I will send the comforter to you and he shall abide with you." It was the statement of a solemn fact, and if we will have faith in it it will change the color of our life, and instead of being dull and leaden it will be sapphire like the atmosphere above us, and the earth will sink beneath our feet deeper and deeper, and we shall find heaven coming closer and closer to us, till at last, in the dim distance behind, the globe is swinging in space while we are living in the presence of the Almighty. It seems to me there is a realm unexplored. No man knows the power of prayer; no man knows the power of the Holy Ghost. Once in a while we see an example of it that stirs us to our depths. We are apt to think that the only forces that exist are those that can be measured. Not so. Go into one of our woollen mills and there is magic from roof to earth, and seek the source of that power and find it in the boiler and engine, and, in obedience to that iron wheel that keeps its circuit, every pulley, every shaft and every loom works in its own mission. And there I see an illustration of power. I can see it with my eyes and measure it. Is it

THE ONLY POWER THE EARTH KNOWS?

Nay, brethren, I saw a man in England years ago looking with pity upon the orphans of his nation. What could he do? He had no money; he goes down on his knees and a man knocks at his door and leaves him £10 to pursue his work. The next day he is on his knees again. "O God! care for these Thy little ones and send me wherewith to give them bread." Is this the weakest force? Nay, brethren, it is ten thousand times more powerful than those which can be measured. Where is the power that swings the ocean to its high water mark? We look to the pale moon and say "It is there;" but how? "By gravitation." But what is gravitation? Man does not know that; but yet it is a power to which the power in our mills is nothing. Lowell with its dozen mills is as the snap of a finger to the power of the moon that swings the ocean, and that power is but the moving of a finger to the power of a man's prayer. I see this poor man of England with his £10. The £10 grew to £100, the £100 to £1,000, and still he prayed, and last year that man received £250,000 of English gold in answer to prayer, and the work goes on. It is not coincidence. Oh, no! It is the practical proof that when man prays with his heart God hears with His ears, that what a man asks he shall receive.

ONCE MORE A PROPHET.

(I must hasten; I always get intensely interested and I can only speak briefly of the topics remaining.) A prophet must not only live with God, but exemplify that communion in his life. His life must be perfect. I know that we have rules of politeness. We put into the hands of our boys and girls the letters of Lord Chesterfield; but by the side of the New Testament as a book of politeness

LORD CHESTERFIELD IS A MANIKIN,

the semblance, not the real thing. There is no courtesy but the courtesy of a true gentleman, and no one can be a gentleman unless he is a Christian at heart. In the Bible you have the order to love, not fear—to love your neighbors—and if I want to make a perfect gentleman I should convert his soul and bring him to humility to the foot of the cross. There is no courtesy like Christian courtesy, and the only impulse to true courtesy is the impulse that comes from the love inculcated in the Sermon on the Mount. The true prophet must not only commune with God constantly and show it in his life, but he must be an authority to you and to me. We ought not to be left to ourselves to find out what duty is. We ought to know it and measure it by

A DIVINELY ORDAINED STANDARD.

If you are right by the book then you are safe here and hereafter; and if you dare not measure yourself by the book you are doomed. God is merciful, but not weak. Justice and mercy are intertwined so that each shall be satisfied. So, brethren, in order to understand the duties of a prophetic character, it is necessary not only to stand outside but inside. Oh, that I might appeal to you in such wise that not one would turn his back on that table. It is the

SYMBOL OF LOVE,

it is the type of Calvary. O brethren! not outside can one know what the church is; but only when he stands within the temple can he appreciate its glory. The world's people look at Christianity, but know nothing of the meaning of it; but when a human heart, baptized by its tears, knocks at the door of heaven and asks for faith, I believe that angels open the door, and the soul will be led into the immediate presence of Jehovah. Oh, that I had the power—I have it not—to speak to you in such a persuasive way that you would all come and receive the benefit of God's truth! Oh, that you would not stand on the hill tops! Oh, that, with God's help and inspiration, we might all enter into the holy of holies! We may do it now, since the veil was rent from top to bottom, and enter in such sweet and beautiful communion with God that Death himself will be robbed of his victory. And now, brethren, I invite you all who love the Lord Jesus Christ—all who feel that it would be a privilege to commune with God—I invite you in the name of Calvary, in the name of the sprinkled blood, men, women and children, all to stay with us and eat of the body and drink of the blood of the living Christ, our Saviour.

MASONIC HALL.

FIGHTING WITH SHADOWS—SERMON BY REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham preached yesterday morning on "Fighting with Shadows." He based his discourse for once on a Scriptural text, quoting that part of the Epistle to the Ephesians which alludes to human battling with evil spirits.

This doctrine of evil spirits living in the air is a very old one. We find it among the Hebrews, long before Christ, who believed in evil spirits dwelling in the chambers of the air. They were supposed to dwell in dark places; they haunted graveyards, tombs, &c. They are related to have been so thick that if mortals had only seen them they would have been afraid to move for fear that they would tread upon them. These are the evil spirits referred to by the writer of the Epistle to the Ephesians. Whoever reads the early Christian works meets these spirits of evil and darkness at almost every step. The stained windows in cathedrals were wrought as spells to keep these haunting ghosts out, the church bells were rung to purge the chambers of the air from them, the holy water, the telling of the beads of the rosary, the sign of the cross, were all devices to battle against these shades of the night.

REALITIES MERGING INTO SHADOWS.

As time wears on, however, this old superstition becomes exceedingly shadowy. There are people now who believe that what are called spirits are simply the lingering associations—impressions made upon the mind while the mind has not yet cleared off—as the man, for instance, who has lost a limb still continues to fancy the sensations which he once felt in it, because the muscles and nerves still continue to report them. Suppose the people who die do not live again. Still they do not die—do not die for the living. Your friend, while living, comes and goes, but when dead his presence is perpetual; there is no seat at the table which he does not occupy; you cannot divest yourself of the sense that he is with you wherever you go. All houses where men have lived and died are haunted houses. Through the open door the impalpable presences come and go as long as you live, think, breathe and work. These spirits live, think, breathe, work with you and in you. How remarkable in the impressions are the shades of great men! The ghost of Napoleon still continues to control the destinies of a great nation; the ghost of Luther is still unlaid. Institutions do not die when they are so far obsolete that they cannot be understood.

THE SHADOWS OF RELIGION.

Take the altar of sacrifice, for instance, which stood in the Jewish temple as it stands in the Christian temple to-day. As it was once for the actual shedding of blood it is now for the mystical shedding of blood by the incarnate Christ. Then look how the altar passes into the communion table and that into a purple vase of flowers. The Roman Catholic cathedral was supposed to be literally a patch of land rescued from the devil, walled, buttressed, blessed and consecrated and guarded at every portal. On the gorgeous windows were painted the images of saints, to throw upon the floor where the worshippers knelt the reflex of these holy figures. It was a very refuge from the sinful world. Go now into the Protestant church on Fifth avenue. No holy water, no priest, no ritual—only the shadow of these things. The church is no longer a refuge of the world, but simply a comfortable place, where rich people can hear the best music and hear the most popular preacher on Sunday. And then the church, this shadow of the cathedral, is transformed into the meeting house, the shadow of the church. In the ancient times prayer meant the cry of the famished soul, offered in the belief that God was overhead and would send down the literal hand of relief; prayer is now, perhaps, only praise and aspiration.

SPECTRES OF ANCIENT BELIEFS.

During the past week this building was dedicated to an order of remote antiquity. The bronze pillars outside the door were copied from those which Solomon placed at his own temple; they were once probably emblems of the columns of clouded fire which marched before the Jews on their historical procession. At that time every emblem was charged with a living duty of protection. Now it is simply a shadow retained for its beautiful associations. We see the same things in dogmas. There were times when men were ashamed of their bodies, when they were ashamed of looking at their bodies; they would rear no families, enjoy no pleasures, simply because they were engaged in the all-absorbing pursuit of getting rid of their lives. Where is this dogma now? Perhaps in the entire civilized world there are fifty people who believe it. It is so remote that it is only by an effort of the imagination that we can recall it. And yet here it is. Even now we see every now and then some rich or great man who retires from the world because he believes himself a sinner. Victor Hugo says that no life seems to be sweet and holy unless it has a perfume of the tomb about it. We have still reminiscences of old ideas. We blush for the servitude imposed upon the past by despots, and when we read the accounts in the papers of to-day of how a general's daughter was married we only blush for the servitude which humanity imposes upon itself. The desire which people feel to read about the marriage of a general's daughter has a pale reflex of the adulation with which in past times the lowly worshipped the great.

FIGHTING WITH SHADOWS.

There was a proposition in a place in the West that the school children should be paid for killing grasshoppers twenty cents a quart—(laughter)—and a gust of wind swept them all away in a moment. It would be equally impossible to destroy the spirits and shadows of life by fighting against them. Battle against men and not against spectres. In fighting with men you preserve the heroism, as the men who are now the noblest champions of brotherhood between the North and South are those who fought hardest. But when you fight with shadows the blows fall always upon your own heart. A man once came to Luther and asked him how to get rid of a deadly fear that was mastering him. Luther, when at his wits' end, said, "Go and get dead drunk." This advice is not worth imitation, but the modern man can say, "Plunge into work; plunge into society; put yourself into contact with real things." A single hour of duty is worth a century of exorcism, of prayer and of praise. It is well for us to remember in our worship that it is the real things which will bring us in real contact with the Father of our spirits.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE.

"BUILDING ON CHRIST"—SERMON BY REV. J. D. FULTON.

The Baptist Mariners' Temple in Oliver street was well filled yesterday afternoon by a congregation eager to hear a sermon on the above subject by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn. The divine took his text from Ephesians, ii., 19, 20—"Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints, and of the household of God, and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." We must, said the minister, all build upon Jesus Christ. He was the Saviour of mankind, and we must look to Him. We cannot enter the Kingdom of God without coming through Him. Christ also built upon mankind. The ministers of the Gospel He made pillars and corner stones. He built upon them and through them on all others; but He built differently upon different men. No man was modelled exactly like another man either in body or mind. We were as different as the fashions. They come to us from other countries and we change them, and yet every man and woman made another change, so that no two ever dressed alike, and so no two men

BUILD ALIKE ON CHRIST,

because no two men were exactly alike in their belief. Yet we must all build on Him. Christ is the chief corner stone, and if we do not recognize this fact Christianity is emptied of its glory and robbed of its power. All men who talk to us of Christ Jesus are our friends, and when they talk to us we forget their nationality and at once make them citizens. We should understand that we are the plants and that Christ is the great Gardener, and He alone can transplant us into the garden of the kingdom of heaven. We must build on Christ with all our will, for He is a sure foundation, and no man's building will ever be shaken by storms whose faith is firm in the foundation of the blessed words that God has spoken to us through the Lord Jesus Christ. But it was not alone to build on Christ, we must keep the structure firm by constant prayer, and try and do as Christ did, follow His example as nearly as possible. Pray to Him and ask for strength to do this, and He would send His Holy Spirit down among us and help us, and He would build on us and give us that life eternal that He has promised to those who do His holy will. And if He found us worthy He would build on us, and trust us, and it was a great thing to be trusted by God, and when a man felt an inward conviction that his sins were taken away by the blood of Christ, and that God was trusting him, he should never betray that trust, never go astray, but should have a firm reliance on God, and pray to Him for strength to continue in the right path.

The preacher spoke at some length about his travels in foreign parts, and what wonders the missionaries abroad were doing, and hoped to see the day when more preachers than ever would be sent among our mining districts, for he believed they alone could stop the evils now existing; and he also believed that if the Word of God were preached regularly to the miners, such things as strikes would be unheard of.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER ON THE CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT FOR SIN.

Long before Mr. Beecher threw his new light colored soft hat upon the Plymouth church platform yesterday morning every seat in the great plain barn-like edifice was filled, the doorways were packed, and a dense throng stood in the street vainly regretting that they had not been a few minutes earlier even at the expense of a curtailed breakfast. In deference to the heat the pastor had put on a white vest, though it was plainly apparent that he was suffering from the early stages of his usual summer infliction of hay fever. After the usual organ voluntary by the veteran John Zundel the services were opened by the Portuguese Hymn, Miss Lasar singing the first lines as soprano solo with very fine effect, the other portions being arranged for duets, trios and quartets, with Miss Holbrook as contralto, Mr. Hill, tenor and Mr. Camp, baritone, the full Plymouth choir joining in the chorus, under the admirable leadership of Mr. Camp. Though everybody was crowded and hot, and fresh air was scarce in spite of open doors and raised windows, this beautiful old anthem induced a thoroughly devotional spirit in the vast throng of worshippers and inclined all to join heartily with the pastor in a fervent invocation to the God of all Grace for His blessing on the services of the day. Judge Porter occupied a prominent seat in the front row of the gallery, and listened through the sermon with rapt attention and evident relish to the telling illustrations and strong positions assumed by his client. Among the usual notices read was one that the pulpit would be filled in the evening by a Baptist pastor whose church in Brooklyn had been "disfellowshipped" by a vote of its sister churches for liberal views and practice in reference to admission to the Lord's Supper of those who have not been baptized by immersion. This gave Mr. Beecher an opportunity to say that no Christian church

COULD BE PUT OUT

by an ecclesiastical vote; that the light of a true Christian, of an earnest church, could not be extinguished by any or all men's endeavors, and that he was glad to know that the church over which his "disfellowshipped" Baptist brother presided was, for all the vote of exclusion, a live church, and its members beloved by all.

Mr. Beecher took his text from the second chapter of Romans, the assertion that "God will render unto every man according to his deeds—to them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honor and immortality, eternal life. But unto them that are contentious and do not obey the truth, indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doeth evil, of the Jew first and also to the Greek." He deduced from this text the simple announcement which, put in the philosophic language of this day, would stand that, in moral as well as physical affairs, every cause produces its proper and necessary effect. An evil life must invariably produce its consequent of suffering. Punishment is but another term for effect. No one can escape the natural result of broken law. This holds good in reference to moral conduct as well as to all other parts of our life. No matter how prosperous a man may appear, how successful he may be in regard to special portions of his life, if he breaks any of the fundamental laws of his being he is

SURE TO REAP THE PENALTY

of that broken law. No life built upon fraud, deceit, cunning, avarice, selfishness, can be a truly successful life. A man may amass a fortune, yet live shunned of all, hated, detested. He has incurred and must suffer the penalty or effect of social injustice. He cannot escape. From this theme Mr. Beecher drew one of his most powerful appeals to all, especially the young, to mould their lives upon the divine law and to aim at a life in the sphere of those affections which will go with us after we shall have dropped the mortal and enter into the realm beyond the bonds of earth.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

SERMON BY REV. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN—THE COST OF WORKING OUT OUR SALVATION.

When any man excels, said Professor Martin, yesterday morning, in a particular field at a particular calling, he is put forward by men and made much of because he has this peculiar ability. We have pleasure in honoring such talent and exhibiting it to the world. So it is with the truth of God. Truth is a divine power. It makes those who practice it excel before God. Vice degrades man, and is worse in proportion as his passions begin to govern him instead of he governing them. He then welcomes the service of superstition, and the more he goes the more he comes under the influence of a priesthood which governs with an iron will. Passion is the bondage of the soul. It has no control, nor any idea of control. It struggles selfishly against others. If such a man is not miserable it is because he is so miserable that he is content. We are no longer the servants of a priesthood who teach us that through them we can purchase divine favors. We know that if we submit to that spiritual word we are delivered from sin and from the control of sin. Our actions of benevolence become the leading thoughts of our mind. God's goodness is the reason of this pleasant bondage. It bears its fruit through the support which God's truth gives it. Its loss would be to be cut off from the tree, and so with the soul. It is absolutely necessary it should be near God. If it is cut off from the fountain of truth it will die. Thus we may see sometimes a branch of a tree taken from the trunk and stuck into the ground. For a short time it seems as if it might live and be good for something. But it soon droops and dies away and is no more good; "As a branch cannot bear fruit unless it abideth with the vine." Secondly, I will touch upon the methods by which we have freedom in God. It is asked how all the care and time we expend on this praying to God and doing His work are consistent with freedom or the idea of liberty. Yet it is simple enough if we will give the matter a thought. The sailor that finds his path on the broad waters—how did he gain that marvellous control and that

POWER OVER THE FORCES OF NATURE?

Did it come at once? No. Many a storm did that man risk his life in; many a day of hard learning; many a laborious night watch, constant work and application, and the result is that when he has done all this and become proficient he is comparatively a free man and has outgrown the period of servitude. Patient study and diligent appreciation of truth give one a confidence, a mastery of one's self and one's passion, which is freedom; it is not without labor, not without a thousand exposures of life. But good habits are like bad ones in this, that once learned they are easy to do. It is always easier to observe a habit, no matter how difficult it was at first, than to break away from it. Thus when the movements of the soul are in consonance with God they are instinctively so. Thus, singular as it may seem, ease is the result of labor and freedom the result of constraint. We meet obstacles and achieve objects with ease. In temptations and allurements the sole work of man on earth must be to go on through the course of life where the rules which have been once most burdensome have become easy. It is a spiritual action which becomes as familiar to our souls as the contrary would have been so.

The third point is the degree of freedom we thus attain through our knowledge of the truth. There are some countries whose music is spontaneous. In China we have that of the gongs, but one can become accomplished at it in one day. But this cannot compare with the music which it takes years of study and practice to become proficient in by patient study and assiduous application. There was a time when the movements of your lips were an unnatural exertion, slow, painful and almost impossible. Now it has become a second nature, and it would be difficult not to make these motions. It is Christ who reveals the truth that is able to teach us. He is the model and type of our efforts, and if we follow Him we can be left to our weakness when Satan can do his utmost. We have strong encouragements to persevere in the sacred life. Our first attempts are awkward and ungraceful, but we improve as we go on. Thus you see the eagle ungainly and heavy, ungraceful near the earth, soar up aloft on his pinions, poised at immense heights, seemingly immovable on his wings and passing from zone to zone. So with the soul—the first movements are awkward, but the difficulties are soon overcome and we laugh at those trials which frightened us at first. This is the error of those who find the work of God a burden. They are rash, heedless, given to self indulgence. Do not resign yourselves to these false prophets, against whom God has thundered His threats.

ST. CECILIA'S CHURCH.

THE PRODIGAL SON—SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER FLATTERY.

This beautiful church was yesterday thronged to its fullest capacity. Situated in a neighborhood wretched, barren and unprofitable, and, to boot, with all the villanous surroundings of the Harlem flats, it becomes a marvel that the space of the edifice was not at all commensurate with the demands of the faithful in the vicinity. The services at St. Cecilia's church were conducted with usual solemnity. The mass selected for the day was one of Generali's, and under the direction of Signor Mora it was splendidly interpreted. Miss Louise Denison both during the "Credo" and at the offertory sung with considerable taste and feeling. She possesses a mellow voice, full of expression. It may be as well to mention that the Church of St. Cecilia boasts of having the best choir in the city, and if one might judge from the performance of a very ordinary mass yesterday there are assuredly reasons for believing the report. It may be borne in mind that the eloquent pastor, Rev. Dr. Flattery, has been suffering from malarial fever for some time past, owing to the horrible surroundings of the church; yet he preached an able sermon from the text, "Amen, I say unto you, there shall be joy in heaven for one sinner doing penance more than for ninety-nine just ones who doth not penance." The preacher dilated with great tenderness upon the touching details of the prodigal and upon the mercy of the true Father of the wanderer. The sermon was replete with eloquence and beautiful imagery.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE ON THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

Yesterday morning, as usual, this edifice was filled to its utmost capacity by the followers of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. He selected for his text part of the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Romans—"Now, if any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." In opening his discourse the preacher said that he was aware that there were several interpretations of this text, but, without going into the merits of each, he preferred to select the most natural. The spirit of Christ was one of gentleness. He became angry at times, as when He purged the Temple and when He showed His anger with the Pharisees, but in most instances His nature was inoffensive, gentle and pleasant. His gentle disposition is the most apparent when we think that, possessing a power with which He might tear His antagonists to pieces, He bore all His trials as He did. His gentle disposition was recognized by the poor and afflicted. Invalids came to Him and asked that He might put His hands on their wounds. No mother had a babe too delicate that she would hesitate to lay upon His breast. A rude mob assailed and tumbled a fallen woman to the ground, and He, with gentleness streaming from His eyes, looked at them and said, "He that is without sin among ye let him cast the first stone." A blind man crossed His path and with a gentle hand He annointed his eyes, and, behold, he was cured! Gentleness of hand, of foot, of speech, we all appreciate, although we have it not. The most rugged of us admire it, as the bluff headlands, towering above the ocean, look down on the calm at their feet. Few of us have that spirit. How many of us try to emulate it? The world sours the milk of human kindness. The treachery and ignobleness of everyday life takes the gentleness out of our natures. Harshness comes to the voice, rudeness to the touch, and such a complete lack of Christ's spirit comes upon us that we are unfit to talk to the poor, encourage the weak or to minister to the afflicted.

The spirit of Christ, the preacher said, was also a spirit of self-sacrifice. No young man had ever before him brighter opportunities if he had sought worldly ambition; no orator ever won such plaudit as he might have won from the voices of those assembled in the synagogue, in the public places and on the sea shore; no physician could have received such reward as he would if he had performed his cures in the midst of the Roman aristocracy; no human power could have thrust Christ into the hands of his enemies if he had not willed it; no satanic power could have put him upon the cross unless he liked. All his self-sacrifice was to save you and me from

THE PENALTY OF SIN.

Christ chose hardships, toil, sorrow, bitterness, a cruel death to all worldly ambition. Two little children are coming along. It is a wintry day. The wind is blowing keenly and the snow is driving upon them. The girl says to the boy "Come under my cloak," but he answers it is too short. Then the girl takes it from her shoulders and wraps it about the boy, leaving her exposed to the angry winds. That is self-sacrifice. When the plague was raging in Marseilles, and the people were dying by the scores and hundreds every day, the physicians decided that a post-mortem examination must be made in order to ascertain how to meet the disease; but they knew that it was certain death to any one who made the dissection. No one would volunteer. Finally an old physician arose and said, "I know that it is death to dissect a body, but I will do it." He went home, made his will, dissected the body and was dead in twelve hours. That was Christian self-sacrifice. Christ walked from Capernaum to Bethany, from Jerusalem to Calvary for us. His head ached, His feet ached, His heart ached, and how much have we ached for Him? The preacher asked his hearers to look back over all their paltry self-sacrifices and they would find, in comparison with those made by Christ, not one deed or act worthy of the name

CHRIST'S HUMILITY.

The next point considered was the spirit of Christ's humility. Christ, the Lord of heaven and earth, who held in His hands the waters of the world, stood at the well begging a drink; He, whose chariots are borne by the wind, walked with weary feet; scoffed at in life, nicknamed, struck at, spat at; hushing the tempest on the sea; passing on His journey in a countryman's garb and walking in common sandals; seated among the publicans and sinners—everywhere His humility was conspicuous. Ah, how little of this is to be found among us. We gather a few more dollars in our hand and how we strut and crow and want people to know their place, and cry out, "Look at the Babylon we have raised in honor of our king." Prayer was another conspicuous element in the spirit of Christ. On the mountain, on the lake, on the seashore, among the rich, with the poor and on the cross you see this before you. You cannot mention the name of Christ without thinking of prayer. Prayer for His friends, "Father, I will that they be with me where I am;" prayer for his enemies, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do;" prayer for all nations, "Thy kingdom come." How little of that spirit you and I have. How soon our knees get tired. Who for ten minutes can keep his mind from the store and his books and pray exclusively? We want more prayer in the store, in the nursery, in the parlor, in the legislative halls; more prayer among the young, among the old. He alone can teach us to pray, and until we learn from Him we cannot test its power.

A SPIRIT OF WORK.

But there was another feature in the spirit of Christ to be considered—the spirit of work. There was not a lazy movement in His life. Whether He was teaching the sailors on the beach, the dwellers in the cities or the rustics in the villages; whether He was helping the poor, healing the sick, this spirit of activity prevails. From the day on which He stepped out of Bethlehem to the day He set His cross upon the bloody mount it was work, work all the way. Not so with us; not so with you or me. We want the burden to be light, very light; the church pew made soft with cushions if we are to sit in it; the membership must be a brilliant sphere if we are to move in it; the church service short if we are to listen to it. We want to be delicately handled, tenderly touched with kid gloves. To the old martyrs who toiled and fell for Christ we shout, "Stand out of the way till the tender flock of Brooklyn saints step up and take their crown." If we want the reward we must emulate their spirit of work in Christ—be busy in private circles, in the Sabbath schools, in the church—everywhere, for God and Christ and heaven.

The preacher concluded by urging upon the consideration of, and the emulation by, his congregation these distinctive traits in the spirit of Christ—gentleness, self-sacrifice, humility, a spirit of prayer and of works.

THE FREE TABERNACLE.

A DISCOURSE UPON LILIES—SERMON BY REV. J. JOHNS.

A rather small congregation listened yesterday morning to an eloquent sermon by the Rev. J. Johns, in the Free Tabernacle of the Methodist Episcopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The text was from the Song of Solomon, seventh chapter and third verse. In the course of his sermon the preacher said that after man's fall his ways were knotty, crooked, poisonous. When at one time of life we see a man knotty, crooked, poisonous, and at another gentle, kind, good, so remarkable a change must be attributed to the power of the word of the Gospel. The days of miracles are not yet past; we see them frequently around us in the wonderful works of God in the conversion of sinners. Christ looks upon himself as a lily of the valley, tender, delicate, pure, fragrant, and says, "So, too, should my people grow up around me." The bad man is metamorphosed, by the power of Christ's word he is changed from the hateful thorn of sin to the beautiful lily of godliness; he passes from the condition of the sinner to that of the saint; from the aspect of a demon to the form of an angel. As companion lilies in the Church, how much do we not desire the conversion of our neighbors? See the sinful condition of society; behold how

THE WICKEDNESS OF MAN

compels the use of locks, safes, and conservators of the peace to defend us from each other. If all mankind were lilies in the valley of Christ's Church, how great a fragrance would go up to the nostrils of God! But the lilies of His garden are allowed to remain here below, because God cannot afford to take away the beauty and fragrance of their works. The thorns of abuse that are directed against pastors, preachers, teachers and fellow members of God's Church, pierce all the members of it. The lily that is cultivated in the garden obliges us to admire its splendid beauty and rich aroma; but that which is found blooming in the wastes and solitudes of dreary forests, attracts a thousand-fold our sympathy, admiration, love. We take it up tenderly and place it in our bosom, saving the fragile flower from "wasting its sweetness on the desert air." So, too, is the tender infant lily that has strayed from Christ's flock taken up from this wilderness of sin by the great Transplanter and made to bloom in heaven.

The seeker of Christ is like unto the traveller who in the desert sighs for the shade of an apple tree, with its ripe, rich fruit. And when this tree is found the sweet fruit falls into the weary traveller's thirst-parched mouth—

RIPE APPLES ALWAYS FALL.

May the Lord preserve us all the sweet apples, for we like these apples. Let us sit down and take the apple as God gives it—even the apple of affliction, sorrow and death, with all its hardness and bitterness. Take it, dear brethren, as God shakes it into your laps; and let patience be abundant among us, while we pray that God may make us all lilies in the valley of Christ's Church.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.

THE HOLINESS OF GOD—SERMON BY REV. H. T. GANSE.

Summer's opening Sabbath showed a comparatively slim attendance yesterday morning at the Madison avenue Reformed church, corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street. But then this is a large church, and what would seem a slim attendance here would be a large congregation elsewhere. The pastor, Rev. Dr. H. T. Ganse, preached a forcible discourse, his text being Isaiah viii., 13:—"Sanctify the Lord of Hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread." After stating the circumstances under which the words of the text were uttered he showed that the lesson enforced was a reliance on God and not on other help. Isaiah taught that God was the Lord of Hosts, and that in their arms of weakness he could infuse omnipotent strength. The meaning was to fear God and there would be nothing else to fear. Very different views are taken of the

FEAR OF GOD.

Some insist that there is nothing terrible in God; that the idea of God should be one of fatherhood. Others teach that He is terrible, a God of terrific threatenings. Such go with anxiety all their days. It was proper that they should disabuse themselves of either of these extreme theories. The first word of the text was the pivot of the whole matter. A proper understanding of the word sanctify made it perfectly clear. Man may be sanctified, or, in other words, made holy. A place may be sanctified. How, it is asked, can we sanctify the God of Hosts, a being who is holy? There is a breadth of meaning in the word as here used that does not seem apparent at first view. Sanctify the Lord of Hosts; make Him holy in your thoughts, in your love, in all your demeanor. It is the holiness of God that makes and sustains His terribleness. The holiness of God—the Scriptures are full of the expression. How does the holiness of God bear on the terribleness of God? In the first place it limits it. Where would nature, reason and

PRETENTIOUS MODERN SCIENCE

lead us? There is no principle at the bottom, no anchor. Holiness also sustains the terribleness of God. A holy God cannot be regardless of unholiness. There is that in us which holiness condemns. There is sin. Just as large as sin is the terribleness of God. It is not in His power that God is terrible. It is not in His truth that He is terrible, and certainly it is not in His love. The holiness of God! A torrent of destruction if it flows in the way of justice, is, through the grace of God's redemption, benign and saving. We are His workmanship, erected for His good works. The holiness of God operating through the medium of Christ makes us pure and good and perfect. Holiness brings happiness. There is no happiness without holiness. We get but glimpses of the holiness here. In

THE GREAT HEREAFTER

we shall see it in all its vast and immeasurable glory. Fill your thoughts, your prayers, your motives, your lives with this holiness. God's terribleness is only to be regarded with reverence. Belief in a holy God carries with it great moral restraint. Shall moral feeling be made only responsive to selfish interest? A belief in a holy God keeps from yielding to temptation, keeps from sin, makes greater the moral stature. The holiness of God is His choicest mercy. It rehabilitates and restores the sinful heart. It relieves of all other fears. There is one King, one centre, one throne, one power. Men's sins and men's hindrances do not describe the harmonious orbits of the system of worlds. There is the same harmony in those believing and trusting in God. Sanctify the Lord of Hosts Himself. Sanctify not His instruments. Sanctify the personal presence. By His spirit Jehovah is with those that love Him. We are marching on to another world. If we believe in God's holiness here and act out rightly such belief we shall be the participants in His holiness hereafter.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?"—SERMON BY REV. WILLIAM HAYNE LEAWELL.

At the Central Baptist church, Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, yesterday morning, Rev. William Hayne Leawell, of South Carolina, preached to a large congregation. The text was taken from Matthew xxii., 42—"What think ye of Christ?" Among the most frequent topics of ordinary conversation is that of great heroes. The reason is obvious. Those great men have filled a large space in the eyes of the world, have occupied a prominent place in the mighty events of time; their actions and influence have changed the destiny of nations and they have filled the earth with the glory of their achievements. One often says what one thinks of great men; not because his opinions will alter the state of affairs, not that his voice of condemnation or of praise will poison the repose or make glad music in the hearts of these buried chieftains, but because they have made the history of the world. It cannot, therefore, be otherwise than interesting to ask after the life and character of Him who changed the era of time and planted a kingdom within, and not antagonistic to other kingdoms, which knows no limitation as to time, territory or subjects. If no other good could be received from such an investigation but a determination of

CHRIST'S EXACT INFLUENCE

in framing high character, still I should pronounce for close study of His life. But when we remember His was a life spent for the redemption of mankind, and that He has hung the destiny of our race upon a correct belief in Him, the question assumes an importance paramount to all others and momentous to the soul of every living man. Christ has a claim upon our faith. He not only commands that we believe in Him, but gives us ample reason for so doing without stultifying ourselves, without blinding our judgments to follow the tendency of our warm sympathy, or without compromising ourselves in the smallest particular. Again, He has a claim upon our confidence, based upon His personal resurrection. The resurrection of Jesus Christ is capable of clear demonstration, the doubts of infidels to the contrary notwithstanding. He was crucified, as profane history tells us; He was laid in the new tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, and He was not found on the morning of the third day. His disciples believed Him to have risen. Are they mistaken, who left all and followed Him; who were with Him in days of darkness and nights of sorrow, who knew His person, yea, the very tones of His voice? Is Peter mistaken? Peter, who cursed and denied Him, and on whom Christ turned that gaze which burned into the very heart of the false and cowardly disciple? Is Jesus' mother mistaken? Does a mother forget her children? The disciples were not weak-minded men. The fact that they are called "unlearned" in the gospels does not establish the notion of ignorance. The phrase merely means they had not been trained in the schools of the rabbies. Christ has a claim upon our love as well as our faith. Men sometimes love those who do not have and who do not want to have any claim upon their hearts, while they often refuse to love those who have every claim upon them.

This claim of Jesus is based upon His love for our race. When a great benefactor benefits a class he secures the love and admiration of every honest soul in that class. The yeomanry of England cherish the name and character of Joseph Arch because he championed their cause and maintained it before the

SCARECROWS OF JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS.

Every orphan heart beats with affection for Müller because he has gathered many such waifs from off the outgoing tide of life's great sea and given them a home from winter's cold blasts. Christ has confined His sympathies to no class. He did not come to the rich or the poor, the learned or the unlearned, but every man everywhere, speaking any strange tongue or writing any curious language, worshipping under distant skies and unfamiliar stars, finds room in Jesus' universal sympathies. Christ claims our love from His love for our race—a love that locks humanity and divinity in loving embrace; a love that reaches across the ages from the first bright hours of Eden's innocence till the lingering glories of life's last sun shall fade from time's distant hill tops. Oh, His is love beyond a brother's! It is profound, capacious, eternal. This claim for our love is based also upon His offer of salvation by grace—"the free gift of eternal life." Think you that He is "very God" or

ONLY A DREAMER?

An eloquent freethinker not long since established his reputation for being both a blasphemer and a blockhead by declaring, "the greatest dream of the earth is the dream of Christianity, and the greatest dreamer Jesus Christ, the Nazarene." It is like the wildest of dreams, then, for this work of the Nazarene revolutionized the world, and requires the flight of ages for its full interpretation. A dream, indeed! You would be nearer the truth to call that a dream the preparation for whose centennial celebration fires every American heart. You had better call the establishment of our independence a dream and the patriotism of our fathers a myth than to call that a dream which has builded many a noble character, diffused light and gladness in many a darkened household, filled many a sorrowing heart with the fulness of joy and composed gladder melodies than angel can ever sing. Or think you He is worthy of your love and allegiance? Benefactors you love; He is the most bountiful of all. Holy characters you love; He is the holiest of all. Gentleness you love and long for; He is

THE GENTLEST OF BEINGS.

The most touching of human loves is that of a fond mother for her child. There is nothing purely human that can be compared unto it, and I am half inclined to believe that a mother's incomprehensibly deep affection for her child is divine. If one is sick at heart of the ingratitude of friends and the corruption of the world he finds comfort in a mother's arms. Many a man saved from despair knows the sympathy of a mother's love. One revels in its tenderness. But Christ's affection for the world is a mother's for her child, magnified to the capacity of God, intensified by the sympathy of Heaven and multiplied by the arithmetic of eternity.

THE COURTS.

STATE COURTS FOR JUNE.

The June term in the courts begins to-day, and this being the only month in which there will be trials of causes before October next, it will be an unusually busy one. In all the branches of the different courts there are heavy calendars, and judges and lawyers will, of course, work zealously to diminish the calendars as far as possible. Of course, in the nature of things, there being but such a short interval before the commencement of the summer vacation, none of the new Ring suits can possibly be brought to trial. The retrial of Scannell also, which was to take place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the termination of the Tilton-Beecher trial, will doubtless go over till fall, as from present indications the latter trial promises to consume the rest of the month.

There will be no session of the Supreme Court, General Term, this month; but it will meet on the 1st of July to render decisions of cases argued last term. The Special Term will be held by Judge Donohue, Part 2 Circuit by Judge Lawrence and Part 3 Circuit by Judge Westbrook. Judge Brady will hold Chambers the first half of the term, and Judge Davis the remainder of the term. Judge Davis will hold the Oyer and Terminer during the time Judge Brady holds Chambers, and *vice versa*.

In the Superior Court Judges Curtis, Sedgwick and Van Vorst will hold General Term, Judge Freedman Part 1 Trial Term, Judge Monell Part 2 Trial Term and Judge Speir Special Term.

There will be a meeting of the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas on the 28th inst. to give decisions in cases argued at the last term. Judge C. P. Daly will hold Equity Term, Judge Robinson Part 1 Trial Term, Judge J. F. Daly Part 2 Trial Term and Judge Loew Chambers.

WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT.

Before Judge Wandell.

ROBBERY OF A DIAMOND RING WORTH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

Martha Pinckney, a professed cook, who resides at No. 136 West Thirty-second street, was charged by Richard C. Sage, of 175th street near Tenth avenue, with stealing a diamond ring worth $150 on Saturday. Officer Cuming, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrested her on suspicion, when she admitted having stolen the property and secreted it in a coal bin. It was recovered at the place indicated. On being brought before Judge Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday she was committed to answer in $1,000 bail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Nelson E. Sherwood was brought up on a charge of obtaining $11 50 in goods and money by false representations from Mrs. Mary Abberton, of No. 241 East Twenty-second street. He was held in $1,000 bail by Judge Wandell.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

George Evans, also known as "Kid" and "Macdonald," was brought before Judge Wandell yesterday charged with the commission of a violent assault on John Warren, in Greene street, near Houston, on Saturday night, having inflicted a severe wound with a knife, from the effects of which his victim is now laid up in Bellevue Hospital. Evans was detained to await the result of the injured man's wounds.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Brady.—Court opens at ten A. M.—First Monday motion calendar will be called at eleven A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue.—Demurrers—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 21, 264, 402, 407, 417, 420, 421, 197, 198, 271, 246, 434, 126, 443, 447, 250, 51, 85, 135, 185, 275, 281, 401, 403, 425, 426, 431.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the 1st of July.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 1213, 160, 1822, 980, 1404, 1414, 1424, 1438, 1440, 1454, 1464, 1468, 1486, 1532, 2788, 1452, 1498, 1564½, 1206½, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1548, 676, 898, 906½, 468, 944, 1284, 1394, 1554, 1128, 846, 348½, 2618, 452½, 1972, 1562, 2952, 1028, 1590, 1592, 1594, 1596, 1596½, 1598, 1600, 1488, 1428, 798. Part 3—Held by Judge Westbrook.—Nos. 823, 2780, 1355, 2909, 2601, 831, 983, 1219, 1369½, 623, 791½, 2931, 1221½, 1581, 1247, 1151, 927, 2069, 1547, 981, 949, 1133, 793½, 1289, 1617, 529, 2749, 69, 861, 3091, 3001, 3039, 963, 835, 895, 1203, 381, 929½, 1281, 1055, 837, 689, 279, 1119, 1459, 1491½, 1537, 1569, 1597, 1359, 1675.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Curtis and Sedgwick.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49. Only the first ten causes will be called on the first day of the term, and only ten causes will thereafter be placed on the day calendar. Appeals from orders—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Speir.—Demurrers—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Issues of fact—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1257, 1259, 817, 551, 1805, 1205, 1221, 631, 1145, 1489, 1179, 1169, 1075, 1183, 1199. Part 2—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 48, 776, 1082, 830¼, 1192, 1970, 918, 1053, 1100, 404, 668, 1194, 838, 660, 970.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge C. P. Daly.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, June 28, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 1408, 1431, 1413, 967, 775, 2577, 770, 1959, 863, 1087, 1293, 1354, 2506, 2576, 1434, 1068, 1069, 1093, 2607, 184. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 523, 1080, 1440, 1442, 1328, 1307, 1298, 1447, 2505, 2539, 2318, 2317, 2315, 2311, 2533, 2534, 2306, 1172, 487.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 1547, 1612, 2018, 2168, 2292, 2309, 2529, 2546, 2409, 2671, 3753, 3788, 3981, 4074, 4075, 4153, 4195, 4145, 4232, 4256, 4266, 4231, 4309. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 2662, 407, 1931, 2033, 2378, 2410, 2413, 2415, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2522, 2356, 2542, 2544, 3167, 3366, 2013. Part 3—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 2746, 3421, 3414, 3041, 3815, 3848, 3429, 3417, 2339, 2185, 2879, 3007, 3300, 3836, 3953, 3954, 4107, 4119, 4139, 4027, 3813, 4118, 4068, 3684, 4049, 3892, 3643, 62, 642, 732, 1049, 4016, 4017, 4018, 4051, 4053, 4088, 4096, 4098, 3972, 3744, 3786, 3860, 3720, 3727, 3585, 4162, 4012, 3959, 3653, 3654, 3971, 3697, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2886, 1962, 460, 684, 3760, 3761. Part 4—Held by Judge McAdam.—Nos. 3682, 4019, 4037, 4052, 4089, 3910, 3937, 3938, 3889, 3809, 3584, 3592, 1158, 1105½, 2010, 2486, 3103, 1080, 1963, 3612, 3609, 3610, 3621, 3655, 3666, 3646, 3728, 3710, 3711, 3756, 3771, 3750, 3859, 3852, 3947, 3951, 3952, 3977, 3987, 3989, 3990, 4009, 4022, 3945, 3974, 3980, 4032, 3851, 3772, 3645, 3536, 3521, 3419, 3274, 3289, 3280, 3135, 2999, 3763, 3840, 4026, 3230, 3231, 3185.

GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. John F. Pike, sodomy; Same vs. James Sullivan, John Lyons and John Wilkinson, outrage; Same vs. Mary Miller, grand larceny; Same vs. Thomas Payson, grand larceny; Same vs. Margaret Regan, grand larceny; Same vs. Charles Munday, burglary; Same vs. James Harmon, burglary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Events of the Week—The Range of Prices.

RESULTS OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

Are We Getting Down to the Bed Rock?—Heavy Gold Exports.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, June 6, 1875.

The events of the past week, while interesting for the moment to those who are engaged in speculation, afford no clew to the future condition of the market. In fact they rather serve to verify a belief that, at the will of a few, prices may be at any time advanced, and yet as suddenly be made to respond to the substantial controlling influences. The latter are so strong that they are continually asserting themselves and cannot for a long time be hidden. Chief among them is the railroad war. Under the management of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, we have seen, first, a reduction of rates and a ruinous competition; and, secondly, the very natural sequence of the same in the shape of an attempt to discount the paper of the company aforesaid among the New York banks and brokers.

THE STOCK MARKET

during the week was much unsettled. A buoyant feeling prevailed on Tuesday, when the decision concerning the Union Pacific Railroad by the Court of Claims advanced the price of this stock to 79¾ and sympathetically made every other stock strong. Western Union reached 77¾, Pacific Mail, 36¼; Lake Shore, 62⅞; Northwestern, 41¾; St. Paul, 35½; Rock Island, 103¼, and Ohio and Mississippi, 24. Later, however, the tone was more subdued and Union Pacific receded to 70¾, Western Union to 73⅝, Pacific Mail to 32, Lake Shore to 58, Northwestern to 38⅞, St. Paul to 32⅞, Rock Island to 102 and Ohio and Mississippi to 22. Still later greater strength was exhibited, the recovery amounting from 1 to 5½ per cent; Lake Shore reaching 62⅜; Union Pacific, 73; Pacific Mail, 34⅝; Western Union, 76½; Rock Island, 103½; Northwestern, 40⅛; St. Paul, 33⅞; and Ohio, 23⅞. New York Central rose from 100¼ to 104, Michigan Central from 63 to 67¼. The Quicksilver shares advanced 1¾. In connection with this stock it is intimated that important changes may occur further on as a consequence of the reorganization of the company and the addition to its management of a fresh and active element. The preferred stock shows a gain of 2¾ per cent. Pittsburg was noticeably weak and declined from 89½ to 87¼. Erie fluctuated frequently between 17 to 18⅞, closing at 18¼. The express stocks run heavy and lower for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and United States, the former declining from 86 to 80, and the latter from 50 to 42. While

THE EXPECTED BUOYANCY OF THE MARKET,

growing out of a possible settlement of the contention between railroads, may for a time show itself, it will be well enough for all cautious operators to bear in mind the fact that sundry influences are at work upon all the railroads of the country. Mr. Garrett is unavoidably in advance. These causes are well understood by business men. They illustrate the general principles that are applicable everywhere in commerce and trade. The merchant or manufacturer who uses his credit merely to scatter obligations that far exceed his ability to meet, and can only compromise with his creditors by issuing fresh notes which he knows will also suffer default, must surely encounter a day of reckoning, a period of liquidation, when he will be driven to the wall, there to confess, in sackcloth and ashes, his recklessness, poverty and ruin. This is the simple story of every railroad today the stock of which is selling anywhere from five to thirty per cent. It is the reason why American credit has suffered abroad, and the English and German investor is scrutinizing with increased vigilance every fresh financial scheme that invites his confidence. It is not in every case, however, that a railway is entirely to blame for its misfortunes. The pressure of public opinion, the action of Legislatures that are controlled by demagogues, the endeavor to bridge over what seem to be but temporary obstacles, have in many instances forced these corporations to carry freights and passengers at unremunerative rates, and of course when private capital undertakes such a task its annihilation is only a question of time. The condition of Erie, Wabash, New Jersey Southern, C., C. and I. C., and of other roads, should therefore suffice to teach those who insist on regulating by law or by competition the prices charged by these carriers that bankruptcy can only be prevented either by public appropriations to supply deficiencies or by exacting from the business community a full and fair remuneration for the transportation of passengers and freight.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the extreme fluctuations for the week in the leading shares:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	104	100¼
Harlem	134	133⅞
Erie	18⅞	17
Lake Shore	62⅞	57
Wabash	10	8¼
Northwestern	41¾	38
Northwestern preferred	55	53⅞
Rock Island	103¾	100¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35½	32
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	56⅛	54¾
Pittsburg	89½	87¼
Del., Lackawanna and Western	118¾	117
New Jersey Central	108⅛	107¼
Michigan Central	67¼	63
Illinois Central	101⅛	100¼
Union Pacific	79⅞	70¾
C., C. and I. C.	4½	4¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23	20⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	28	28
Ohio and Mississippi	24	21⅞
Missouri Pacific	51¾	50⅛
Panama	131⅛	131
Western Union	77¾	71¼
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	24¾	22⅝
Pacific Mail	36⅛	32
Quicksilver	17⅛	15¾
Quicksilver preferred	23⅛	21
Adams Express	100⅛	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	86	80
American Merchants' Union Ex.	64⅜	63⅞
United States Express	50	42

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,004,607; produce exports, $4,263,064, and specie exports, $4,418,000. The total imports of general merchandise and dry goods since January 1, this year, are $158,941,895, against $186,972,228 in 1874 and $192,642,810 in 1873. The total exports of produce since January 1, this year, are $99,570,386, against $117,839,063 in 1874 and $116,125,078 in 1873. The total exports of specie since January 1, this year, are $35,879,087, against $25,144,935 in 1874 and $22,464,673 in 1873.

THE GOLD MARKET

was not particularly excited, prices ruling between 116¼ and 117¾. There is much indisposition on the part of all classes of operators to go short of the market, and an evident desire on the part of those who are short to cover on the most favorable terms. The shipments of the week have been so startling in their character, and the probabilities of the month so suggestive, that only the boldest speculator is inclined to discount the effect on the market, or say that within thirty or sixty days the price of our national commodity will not advance one, two or more per cent. The action of the small broker, who works for a fractional per cent, may produce a temporary effect, but the longer-headed bankers, the men who can afford to be patient, claim to see in the future of gold a verification of their predictions as financiers that some time, and probably very soon, it must respond to the sound mercantile principle that inability to supply enhances the value of the demand. More important shipments are expected during the present week, and they are due largely to the redemption of the called bonds. The following are the fluctuations of gold for the week:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, May 31	Holiday.			
Tuesday, June 1	116½	116¾	116¼	116½
Wednesday, June 2	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅜
Thursday, June 3	116½	116¾	116½	116⅝
Friday, June 4	117	117¼	117	117⅛
Saturday, June 5	117⅛	117¾	116¾	117

In regard to the specie movement the *Commercial Bulletin* sagely remarks:—The present activity of the exports of specie and the possibility that the important payments to be made this month to foreign bondholders on five-twenties called for the sinking fund attach special interest to the specie movement. For the purpose of indicating what position we are in to sustain this present and prospective drain of the precious metals we compile from official returns the following statement, showing the imports and exports of specie, for the first ten months of the fiscal year for a series of late years:—

First Ten Months.	Imports.	Gross Exports.	Net Exports.
1874–5	$17,694,867	$63,549,718	$45,854,850
1873–4	25,534,697	44,183,567	18,648,870
1872–3	18,580,508	73,379,426	54,818,918
1871–2	12,086,174	47,201,288	35,115,114
1870–71	17,833,213	77,113,980	59,280,767
1869–70	23,287,974	45,210,067	21,922,093
1868–9	17,375,910	45,582,774	28,206,864

THE MONEY MARKET.

The daily quotations of the rates of money have so familiarized the public mind with a common fact that it is scarcely necessary to reiterate the same here. From 2 to 3 per cent may be regarded as the regular quotation on call loans, at which figures the offerings of capital are abundant. Commercial paper is in active demand at from 4 to 6 per cent, with exceptional transactions on choice grades at 3½ per cent. The foreign exchanges were firm, owing to a continued scarcity of bills. The principal business was done at 4.86¾ a 4.87 for long and 4.89¾ a 4.90 for demand sterling. The culmination of the grain speculation at Chicago induced larger shipments of cereals, but not sufficient to cause any material increase in the supply of exchange.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation is $378,933,900; amount held for public deposits, $15,917,200; internal revenue receipts yesterday, $405,781; for the month, $1,576,764; for the fiscal year, $102,453,844. National bank circulation outstanding, $350,780,279, of which $2,456,000 are in national gold bank notes. National bank notes received for redemption during the week ending yesterday, $5,438,971. United States notes shipped to banks during the week, $2,908,157. Fractional currency receipts during the week, $695,100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

These were very strong, especially at the close, prices being largely sympathetic with the advance in gold. The principal demand is said to come from domestic purchasers. On the 1st inst. the Secretary of the Treasury, under his syndicate arrangements, issued a call for $10,000,000 of five-twenty coupon bonds. The called bonds are coupon bonds known as the fourth series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:—$50—No. 20,301 to No. 21,000, both inclusive; $100—No. 51,601 to No. 59,100, both inclusive; $500—No. 27,501 to No. 31,900, both inclusive; $1,000—No. 80,651 to No. 91,500, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000. Interest will cease on September 1, 1875. Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:—

	May 21.	May 28.	June 4.
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1865, old	106	106¼	106¾
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1867	109½	109⅝	109½
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	104	101	104
New 5's	102½	102½	102¾

	Since Jan. 1, 1875. Lowest.		Highest.	
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1865, old	105¼	Apr. 22	108¼	Apr. 9
U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1867	107¼	Mch. 19	109⅝	May 5
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	102⅝	Feb. 13	105¼	Feb. 6
New 5's	102	Apr. 19	103½	Jan. 2

STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS.

The former have been but little dealt in and the latter show no change of great importance. Yesterday the sales show an advance of 1½ in Erie thirds, ½ in Lake Shore dividend bonds and Northwestern gold sevens and 3 per cent in Wabash seconds as compared with last sale day before yesterday. The Pacific Railroad bonds were steady, with no changes of importance. The only bonds which were lower, and these only ¼, were Chicago and Alton firsts, New York Central sixes of 1883 and Hannibal and St. Joseph eights, convertible.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON ON THE SPOT WEAK—FUTURES WEAK—FLOUR DULL AND HEAVY—WHEAT FIRMER—CORN QUIET AND FIRMER—OATS DULL AND LOWER—RYE QUIET—BARLEY NEGLECTED AND NOMINAL—BARLEY MALT QUIET AND UNCHANGED—PORK DULL AND IRREGULAR—LARD DULL AND IRREGULAR—PETROLEUM FIRM—NAVAL STORES QUIET—GROCERIES QUIET—HIDES ACTIVE—LEATHER QUIET—OILS QUIET—WHISKEY STEADY—FREIGHTS QUIET AND FIRMER.

SATURDAY, June 5—6 P. M.

There was no essential change in the general aspect of commercial matters to-day, though the markets were quiet, as usual on Saturdays, there being a few noticeable exceptions to the rule. The export movement in breadstuffs continued, though not so active as on Friday, and the market closed strong. Corn was firmer, with a good demand. Oats dull and lower. Whiskey steady. Pork and lard were dull and irregular, closing with a downward tendency. Cotton on the spot was weak and without demand; futures were weak. Petroleum was firmer. Naval stores were quiet and unchanged. Hides were in moderate demand. Leather was in fair request. Oils were quiet. Groceries were generally quiet.

COTTON on the spot was without demand and values were wholly nominal in the absence of sales. The disposition of sellers indicated a weak market, and certain lots were on the tables at prices which would justify rather lower quotations, but in the main the offerings were held at about former figures, despite the continued decline in futures. Futures lost 3/32c. under the pressure to sell caused by large Bombay receipts and shipments, 1-16d. decline in Liverpool and favorable weekly reports in regard to the weather and generally promising condition of the growing cotton. The market closed at the lowest figures, with the exception of June contracts, which recovered 1-32c. a 1-16c.: 500 bales in the way of short notices were taken by a prominent house, assuredly for export, at 15 21-32c. Futures were feeble at the close, at the following figures:—June, 15 23-32c. a 15¾c.; July, 15 25-32c.; August, 15 15-16c.; September, 15 23-32c. a 15¾c.; October, 15 5-16c. a 15 11-32c.; November, 15 3-32c. a 15 5-32c.; December, 15⅛c. a 15 3-16c.; January, 15 9-32c. a 15 11-32c.; February, 15 15-32c. a 1 17-32c.; March, 15 21-32c. a 15 23-32c.; April, 15 13-16c. a 15⅞c.; May, 16 1-32c. a 16 3-32c. Quotations based on standard of classification in force September 1, 1874, and on upland cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:—Ordinary, 14c.; good ordinary, 15⅛c.; strict good ordinary, 15⅝c.; low middling, 15⅞c.; middling, 16⅛c.; good middling, 17⅛c. Quotations based on American standard of classification:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
Good middling	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Fair	17⅝	17⅞	18	18

The sales were:—

	To-Day.	Last Ev'g.	Total.
Export	—	50	50
Consumption	35	—	35
Total	35	50	85

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Yesterday, after two P. M.—June, 600 at 15 25-32c.; July, 100 at 15 15-16c., 400 at 15 29-32c.; August, 800 at 16 3-32c., 200 at 16 1-16c.; October, 100 at 15 7-16c.; November, 200 at 15 9-32c.; December, 100 at 15 5-16c.; January, 200 at 15 7-16. Total, 2,700 bales. To-day, up to one P. M.—June, 900 at 15 23-32c., 300 at 15 11-16c.; July, 400 at 15⅞c., 1,300 at 15 27-32c., 1,100 at 15 13-16c., 600 at 15 27-32c., 800 at 15 13-16c.; August, 1,500 at 16c., 200 at 15 31-32c., 1,200 at 16c., 1,000 at 15 31-32c., 1,500 at 16c., 3,400 at 15 31-32c., 1,100 at 15 15-16c., 700 at 15 31-32c.; September, 600 at 15 13-16c., 50 at 15⅝c.; October, 100 at 15⅜c., 200 at 15 11-32c., 200 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 11-32c.; November, 300 at 15 3-16c.; December, 100 at 15¼c., 500 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15 7-32c.; January, 100 at 15 11-32c., 400 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 11-32c.; March, 300 at 15 23-32c.; April, 300 at 15 29-32c., 400 at 15⅞c.; May, 200 at 16 1-16c. Total, 20,600 bales. Grand total, 26,050 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 96; New Orleans, 219; Mobile, 34; Savannah, 313; Charleston, 247; Wilmington, 42; Norfolk, 208; New York, 38; Boston, 1.0; Philadelphia, 27. Total, 1,336 bales; this day last week, 1,921; this day last year, 2,211. Cotton freights closed as follows:—Havre, by steam, ½c.; Hamburg, by steam, ½c., compressed; Bremen, by steam, ½c., compressed; Liverpool, 11-32d., by steam; by sail, 9-32d.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet and steady, and other grades remained quiet and unchanged. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 15½c. a 16c.; fair do., 16⅞c. a 17c.; good do., 17c. a 17⅛c.; prime do., 18⅛c. a 18⅜c.; extreme range for lots, 15⅝c. a 19¼c.; gold, 60 or 90 days, Java, government bags, 24c. a 25c.; do., grass mats, 25c. a 26c.; Singapore do., 21c. a 23c.; Ceylon, 20c. a 21⅛c.; Maracaibo, 19⅛c. a 22c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; Jamaica, 17½c. a 18⅜c.; St. Domingo, 16½c. a 17c.; Porto Rico, 17c. a 19c.; Costa Rica, 17c. a 20c.; Mexican, 19c. a 20c.; Angostura, 18c. a 21½c.; Savanilla, 18c. a 21¼c.; Curacoa, 17c. a 19½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,745 bbls.; wheat, 310,657 bushels; corn, 57,883 do.; oats, 7,350 do. The receipts for the week were:—Flour, 68,377 bbls.; wheat, 1,89,760 bushels; corn, 397,108 do.; oats, 43,795 do.; cornmeal, 425 bbls. and 660 bags, and rye, 450 bushels. The flour market was dull and heavy, some grades being rather lower. We note sales of 5,100 bbls. Rye flour was dull and unchanged. Corn meal was inactive. The sales were 900 bbls. at $4 50 for brandywine. We quote:—Western yellow at $3 90 a $4 35, Jersey and Pennsylvania yellow at $3 60 a $3 75 per bbl.; Baltimore sacked yellow, per 100 lbs., $1 40 a $1 42; city sacked, coarse, $1 42; fine shifted, $1 45; bolted yellow, $1 65; bolted white, $1 75 a $1 80, per 100 lbs.; Jersey sacked, coarse, $1 40 a $1 45; fine yellow, $1 62 a $1 65, and fine white, $1 65 a $1 75, per 100 lbs. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a	$4 65
Superfine State	4 65 a	4 90
Extra State	4 90 a	5 25
Choice State	5 25 a	5 75
Superfine Western	4 65 a	4 90
Extra Western	4 90 a	5 25
Minnesota	5 25 a	6 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	4 90 a	5 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50 a	6 00
Family	6 00 a	7 00
St. Louis, low extra	5 50 a	5 75
St. Louis, straight extra	5 75 a	6 25
St. Louis, choice double extra	6 50 a	7 00
St. Louis, choice family	7 00 a	9 00
Rye flour, fine to superfine	4 00 a	4 30
Southern, No. 2	4 00 a	4 50
Southern, superfine	4 50 a	5 10
Southern, extra	5 25 a	6 50
Southern, family	7 00 a	8 75
Corn meal, Western	3 90 a	4 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 60 a	3 70
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 60 a	4 65
Corn meal, puncheons	21 00 a	—

—Wheat was in good demand for export and the market closed firmer at about $1 08 for good No. 2 Chicago and $1 12 for Milwaukee. The sales were about 295,000 bushels at $1 07 a $1 08½ for No. 2 Chicago, $1 12 for Milwaukee, $1 15½ a $1 17 for No. 1, $1 16 for do., to arrive next week, $1 33 for extra white. Corn was firmer but rather quiet. The sales were about 60,500 bushels at 77c. a 79c. for steamer and 80c. a 83½c. for dry. Oats were dull and lower, with sales of 25,000 bushels at 70c. a 71c. for mixed Western and Canada, 67c. a 68c. for track. Barley was neglected and nominal. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Rye was quiet. The sales were 9,000 bushels at 99c. for State and 99c. for Canada in bond.

HIDES.—The market was more active. The sales were, 300 city slaughter, at 9½c. The receipts for the week were:—27,259 from Buenos Ayres, per Ada Gray; 9,350 from Rio Grande, per Aurora; 1,876 from Ciudad Bolivar, per Mary Burcett; 5,346 Savanilla, per Atlas; 1,307 from Tampico, per Matilda; 3,996 from Galveston, per City of Austin; 1,623 from New Orleans, per Cortes; 140 from Savannah, per H. Livingston; 192 coastwise. Total, 51,099 hides, and 130 bales Calcutta buffalo, per Carnarvon Castle. The stock on hand was—60,300 dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 75,800 do. Montevideo, 57,300 do. Rio Grande, 9,400 do. Central American, 9,300 do. Bogota, 900 do. Porto Cabello, 3,900 do. African, 1,200 do. West Indies, 6,400 do. Tampico, 1,100 do. Truxillo, 16,500 do. Mexican, 12,800 do. Texas, Western and Southern, 6,300 wet salted Texas, Western and Southern. Total, 261,200 hides, and 122 bales Calcutta cow; 1,159 do. do. buffalo. Same time last year 117,100 hides and 873 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. We quote:—Hides—Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs. a 28 lbs., 22c. a 23c., gold, selected; do., 20 lbs. a 25 lbs., 21c. a 22c., gold, selected; Montevideo, 20½ lbs. a 21½ lbs., 22c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21 lbs. a 22 lbs., 20c. a 20½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 21c. a 21½c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 21 lbs. a 23 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; California, 22 lbs. a 25 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; Central American, 18 lbs. a 21 lbs., 20c., gold, selected; San Juan, 22 lbs. a 24 lbs., 19c., gold, selected; Matamoros 22 lbs. a 24 lbs., 18c. a 20c., gold, selected; Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. a 19 lbs., 17c. a 18c., gold, selected; Tampico, 20 lbs. a 21½ lbs., 17c. a 18c., gold, selected; Bogota, 18 lbs. a 20 lbs., 18c. a 21c., gold, selected; Maracaibo, 20 lbs. a 23 lbs., 16½c., gold, selected; Bahia, 21 lbs. a 22 lbs., 16½c., gold, selected; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 19c., gold, selected; Caraccas, 20 lbs. a 23 lbs., 18c., gold, selected; Payta, 22 lbs. a 25 lbs., 18c., gold, selected; Sisal, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 15c., gold, selected; Campeachy, 20 lbs. a 22 lbs., 17c., gold, selected; Tobasco, 20 lbs. a 21 lbs., 18c., gold, selected.

LEATHER.—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand. Better graded and prime were dull and nominal. We quote:—

Hemlock.	Buenos Ayres.		California.		Common Hide.	
Light	27c. a	—	25½c. a	26c.	25½c. a	26c.
Middle	27½c. a	29c.	27c. a	—	26½c. a	27c.
Heavy	25c. a	29c.	27c. a	27½c.	27c. a	27½c.
Good damaged	25c. a	25½c.	24c. a	24½c.	24c. a	—
Poor damaged	— a	—	— a	—	19c. a	20½c.

—Crop.—Slaughter—Light backs, 34c. a 35c.; middle backs, 36½c. a 39c.; light crop, 32c. a 33c.; middle crop, 34c. a 36c.; heavy crop, 34c. a 36c. Texas—Light crop, 31c. a 32c.; middle and over crop, 32c. a 34c. Rough hemlock, 27c. a 28c.; rough oak, 28c. a 31c.; bellies, 14c. a 17c.

MOLASSES was very quiet and no transactions of importance were reported. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 30c. a 3 c.; do., clayed, 36c. a 39c.; do., muscovado, refining, 37c. a 40c.; do. do., grocery, 38c. a 43c.; Porto Rico, 3 c. a 58c.; English Islands, 35c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 60c. a 73c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market was quiet, with sales of 249 bbls. spirits turpentine at 32½c., and 50 bbls. New York at 34c. We quote:—Spirits turpentine, 32½c. a 33c.; strained rosin, $1 80 a $1 90; Wilmington tar, $2 37½; Washington do., $2 25; pitch, $2 25. Advices from Wilmington were as follows:—Rosin quiet; strained, $1 47½, firm; Wilmington, $1 70; turpentine unchanged; Tar spirits firmer at 30c.

OILS.—Palm was quiet and firm; menhaden was quiet and unchanged; red was firm and scarce; lard was quiet and weak; olive was inactive; crude whale was nominal; crude sperm was quiet; cotton seed was quiet; linseed was moderately active at 64c. a 65c. We quote:—Olive, Marseilles, quarts, $4 35 a $4 40 per case; do., in casks, $1 16 a $1 20 per gallon; palm, 8c. a 8½c. per lb.; linseed, city (casks and bbls.), 64c. a 66c. per gallon; whale, crude, Northern, 65c. a 66c.; do. do. Southern, 60c. a 62c.; do. unbleached winter, 70c. a 72c.; do., bleached winter, 73c. a 77c.; sperm, crude, $1 65; do., winter, unbleached, $2; do., do., bleached $2 05; menhaden, Sound, 37c. a 38c.; lard, prime winter, $1 17 a $1 20; do., spring and summer, $1 12½ a $1 15; red, Western distilled (elaine), 65c.; do., saponified, 75c. a 78c.; cottonseed, crude, 55c. a 60c.; do., Southern yellow, 67c. a 70c.; do., yellow and white winter, 71c. a 78c.; neatsfoot, 75c. a $1 20; Bank, 43c.; Straits, 45c.; natural lubricating, 28 a 30 gravity, 23c. a 28c.

PETROLEUM.—The market was firm at 6⅝c., spot, for crude in bulk; 6⅜c. a 6½c. for month; 9¾c., spot, for crude in bbls.; 9¾c. for month; refined standard white, 12⅝c. for spot, 13c. for month. Naphtha, 9c. for spot, 9c. for month; Philadelphia, 12⅝c. for spot, 12⅝c. for month; Baltimore, 12½c.; nominal. Advices from the oil regions were as follows:—Titusville, quiet and firm at $1 42½; Rouseville, quiet and steady at $1 32½; Tidioute, dull; sales $1 09½ at wells; Parker's, neglected and nominal; United, $1 16½ bid and $1 17½ asked. Shipments, nominally $1 37½.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 5 packages; beef, 81 do.; cut meats, 120 do.; lard, 171 do. The receipts for the week were—Pork, 730 packages; beef, 247 do.; cut meats, 1,832 do.; lard, 491 do. and 280 kegs. Pork was dull and irregular, closing on 'Change with sellers at $20 12½ for August. The sales were about 2,500 bbls. for August at $20 12½ a $20 30 and 30 bbls. medium at $21. Beef hams were dull and lower at 17c. a 19c. for Western. Beef was quiet. We quote:—Barreled beef, plain mess, $9 a $ 0; extra mess, $11; packet beef, $16; tierced beef, city extra India mess, $28; India mess, $19 a $20; prime mess, $16 a $18; quiet. Dressed hogs were quoted at 9½c. a 9¾c. for city. Bacon was dull at 11¾c. for long clear. Cut meats dull. We note sales of 1,500 pieces fresh bellies at 11c., 200 boxes red bellies at 11¾c., 500 pickled hams at 12½c., 1,000 pickled shoulders at 9⅛c., 1,000 fresh hams at 12c., 1,000 fresh shoulders at 8¾c., 100 tierces Western pickled hams on private terms and 60 boxes Western pickled shoulders at 8⅝c. Lard was dull and irregular. The sales were about 4,000 tierces, at 14c. for next week and all June, 14 1-16c. for July and 14⅝c. a 14¾c. for August, closing at the inside price; 50 tierces prime city at 13¾c.

RICE.—The market was very dull, and we heard of but one sale of 250 bags prime Rangoon on private terms. We quote:—Carolina, good, 7½c. a 7⅝c.; do. prime, 7½c. a 8c.; do., choice, 8¼c. a 8½c.; Louisiana, 7½c. a 7⅞c. for fair to prime, and common qualities down to 6c. Rangoon, 6⅛c., currency; Patna, 7c. a 7¼c., currency; Rangoon, in bond, $2 75 a $3, gold.

SUGAR.—The market was strong at 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for fair to good refining. We note sales of 680 hhds. low fair at 8c., 160 do. fully fair refining at 8 31-100c., 200 do. molasses sugar at 7¾c. a 8c., and 850 do. fair to good refining on the basis of 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. per lb. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7⅛c. a 7⅝c.; do., fair to good fair, 8⅛c. a 8¼c.; do., good to prime, 8⅜c. a 8½c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅝c. a 8¾c.; do., prime to choice, 8¾c. a 9c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, 8⅝c. a 9⅝c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7c. a 7⅝c.; melado, 5c. a 6⅜c.; clayed, boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7½c. a 8c.; do., 10 to 12, 8¼c. a 8⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 9c. a 9½c.; do., 16 to 18, 9¾c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; do., white, 9⅝c. a 10¾c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7⅝c. a 8⅜c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅜c. a 9c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 9 to 11, 7⅜c. 8⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 9c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7½c. a 8⅛c.; standard A, 10c.; do., crushed, 11¾c.; powdered, 11⅝c.; granulated, 10⅞c.; yellow, 8c. a 9½c.; extra C, 9½c. a 9¾c.; cut loaf, 11⅞c.

STEARINE was inactive. We note sales of 20 tierces good at 14¾c. Western was quoted at 15⅛c.

TALLOW was quiet, with sales of 50,000 lbs. prime at 8⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 189 bbls. The receipts for the week were 1,658 bbls. The market was steady, with sales of 250 bbls. at $1 20.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but firm, for both oil and grain tonnage. The engagements were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 100 hhds. tobacco at 45s.; 2,100 bbls. sugar at 35s. per ton. To London, by sail, 8,000 bushels grain at 9d., and 32,000 bushels do. at 8½d., and 900 tons oil cake at 25s. To Glasgow, by steam, 12,000 bushels grain at 9½d. The charters were:—An Italian bark hence to Bristol Channel, with 4,000 quarters grain at 5s. 6d.; another, hence to Glasgow direct, with 4,300 do. do. at 5s 7½d.; another, hence to Gibraltar for orders to Mediterranean, with 1,320 bbls. refined petroleum and 8,800 cases do. do. at 4s. 4½d. for barrels and 22½c. for cases if Mediterranean, and 5s. 4½d. and 27½c. if Adriatic; a Norwegian bark, hence to the Baltic, with 1,000 bbls. refined petroleum at 5s.; a Norwegian brig of 187 tons register, with 1,300 bbls. do. do., same voyage and rate; a German bark, hence to Dantzic direct, with 2,700 bbls. do. do. at 5s. (25th July clearance); an American ship, from Philadelphia to Antwerp or Bremen, with 5,800 do. do. at 4s. 4d. (1st July clearance); a British ship, from Philadelphia to Continent (ex Dutch), with 5,500 bbls. do. do. at 4s. 6d. (1st July clearance); another, hence to Antwerp, with 3,000 do. do. at 4s. 4½d. (16th July clearance). There was a rumor of an American bark, hence to Dantzig, with a full cargo of tallow at 35s.; a German bark, hence to Hamburg, with 2,900 bbls. refined petroleum at 4s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 5, 1875.

Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 14¾c.; low middling, 14¼c.; good ordinary, 13¼. Net receipts, 96; gross, 140. Sales, 908. Stock, 18,005.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5, 1875.

Cotton easier; good demand; middling, 15¼c. Net receipts, 219; gross, 258. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,780; to the Continent, 2,016; coastwise, 184. Sales, 1,200. Stock, 59,543.

MOBILE, June 5, 1875.

Cotton weak; middling, 14¾c.; low middling, 14½c.; good ordinary, 14c. Net receipts, 34. Exports coastwise, 100. Sales, 200. Stock, 8,725.

SAVANNAH, June 5, 1875.

Cotton dull: middling, 15⅛c. Net receipts, 393. Exports coastwise, 1,745. Sales, 95. Stock, 10,021.

CHARLESTON, June 5, 1875.

Cotton flat; middling, 15⅛c.; low middling, 15⅛c.; good ordinary, 14½c. a 14¾c. Net receipts, 247. Sales, 100. Stock, 12,816.

WILMINGTON, June 5, 1875.

Spirits turpentine firm at 30c. Rosin quiet at $1 47½ for strained. Crude turpentine steady at $1 20 for hard, $2 for yellow dip and $3 25 for virgin. Tar firm at $1 70.

OSWEGO, June 5, 1875.

Flour unchanged; sales of 1,5 0 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 spring, $6 75 for amber winter, $7 for white winter and $7 25 for double extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 15 a $1 16; extra white Michigan, $1 33. Corn dull; sales of 2,700 bushels, at 80½c. a 81c. for low mixed. Corn meal, $34 for bolted and $33 for unbolted per ton. Millfeed steady; shorts, $20; shipstuffs, $24; middlings, $27 per ton. Canal freights lower on lumber—Wheat, 5½c.; peas, 6c.; corn and rye, 5c.; oats, 3½c. to New York; lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—rye, 8,000 bushels; 548,000 feet lumber. Canal shipments—Lumber, 1,539,000 feet.

BUFFALO, June 5, 1875.

Receipts by lake—Flour, 7,100 bbls.; wheat, 43,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 do. Receipts by railroad—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 do.; oats, 17,000 do. Shipments by railroads—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 65,000 do.; oats, 17,000 do. Shipments by canal to tidewater—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 195,000 bushels; corn, 41,500 do; oats, 21,000 do.; malt, 11,400 do. Shipments by canal to the interior—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 do. Afloat at Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater this noon—Wheat, 1,200,700 bushels; corn, 883 0 do.; oats, 308,2 0 do.; rye, 5,600 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 6½c.; corn, 6c.; oats, 4½c. a 4¼c. to New York (tolls included). Flour quiet; sales of 900 bbls. at $5 25 a $5 75 for spring; $5 75 a $6 50 for baker's; $5 75 a $6 50 for amber; $6 50 a $7 25 for white; $5 50 a $5 65 for rye; $8 50 a $9 50 for oatmeal. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, offered at $1 01, no buyers; sales of 6,400 bushels No. 1 Minnesota, $1 11½ a $1 12; 1,000 do. No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 10. Corn higher and in fair demand; sales of 40,000 bushels sample western at 70c.; 5,000 do. at 70½c.; prime No. 2 held at about 75c. Oats dull; sales 1,500 bushels Western at 67c. Rye and barley, none here. Pork and lard nominal, unchanged. Highwines, nothing doing.

TOLEDO, June 5, 1875.

Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 29½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 21½; amber Michigan, cash and June, $1 21½; July, $1 22¼ a $1 25; August, $1 21½ a $1 22½; No. 1 red, $1 23; No. 2 red, $1 20½ a $1 21; July, $1 22½. Corn firm and in fair demand; high mixed, 74c.; July, 75½c.; August, 76½c. a 77c.; low mixed, 72c. a 72½c.; white, 75c.; no grade, 68c. a 68½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 64c.; No. 2, and Michigan, 63c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 27,000 do.; oats, 5,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; oats, 9,600 do.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1875.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher, strong; No. 1 spring, 97½c. a 98c.; No. 2 do., 94¼c. spot, 96½c. July; No. 3 do., 90½c.; rejected, 83c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 66½c. spot; 69½c. bid July; rejected, 63½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 60c. spot, 56½c. July; 41½c. a 42c. August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 spring, $1 15 spot, 99c. a $1 September. Pork in fair demand, advanced at $19 50 a $19 60 spot, $19 60 July, $19 85 August. Lard—An advance asked, but none established; sales at $13 60 a $13 65 spot, $13 67½ a $13 70 July, $13 95 August. Bulkmeats quiet, unchanged. Whiskey in good demand at $1 17. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; corn to do., 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 do.; oats, 23,000 do.; rye, 1,050 do.; barley, 1,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; wheat, 185,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 do.; oats, 125,000 do. At the afternoon call of the Board—Wheat irregular, higher at 94½c. a 95c. June; 96⅝c. July. Corn firmer at 66⅝c. June, 69⅝c. July. Oats higher at 60½c. June, 56⅝c. July. Pork and lard unchanged.

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A STOCK PRIVILEGE COSTS $100 AND CONTROLS 100 shares of stock for 30 days, without additional margin; if the stock moves 10 per cent during that time the investment pays $1,000. Full information sent free on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall street, New York.

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$400,000 TO LOAN—TRUST FUNDS, TO SUIT, on improved New York and Brooklyn Real Estate, at simple interest; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Lancashire Insurance Company, 187 Broadway.

$500,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage on New York and Brooklyn Real Estate, in sums to suit; no delay; bring papers. SHIPMAN & MESEREAU, 52 William street, Union Buildings.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the late firm of Centemeri & Bach is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent. Pietro Centemeri is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation and settle all outstanding liabilities. Dated NEW YORK, May 27, 1875.

P. CENTEMERI.
E. WILLIAM BACH.

The business heretofore conducted at No. 896 Broadway, in the city of New York, by the late firm of Centemeri & Bach, will be continued at the same place by the undersigned. P. CENTEMERI.
Dated NEW YORK, May 27, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us under the name of Forsyth & Batty was on June 3, 1875, dissolved by mutual consent. John A. Forsyth will settle all accounts of the firm and sign in liquidation. JOHN A. FORSYTH, JOHN T. BATTY. N. B.—The business to be continued under the name-firm Forsyth & Co.

NEW FIRMS WILL FIND THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway, an excellent place to have their Printing done with promptness, neatness and cheapness.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER, OR ONE TO TAKE CHARGE of the books, wanted, with $35,000, in an established manufacturing business; staple articles, good profits, sound, legitimate business. Address PROSPEROUS BUSINESS, box 149 Herald office.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS will buy a good paying, legitimate, cash business in this city. Apply to HIRSH, 283 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING $3,000 CASH TO INvest equally with the advertiser can join in an enterprise that will yield $150,000 profit by addressing box 1,303 New York Post office.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ENERGETIC man will be offered on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M., at 59 Chatham street, when the Title, Good Will and Interest, together with all the Type and Material, of the Sunday Citizen and American Gael newspapers will be sold at public auction, without reserve; a positive fortune for an enterprising man; small capital required.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE AND MANufactory at Cleveland, Ohio, will be sold for the value of goods on hand; large business, long lease and low rent. Address R. VERKA, 88 Wall street, New York.

A VERY DESIRABLE WOOD YARD FOR SALE—Favorable location and lease, and having a large cash family trade; well fitted up, and all new machinery for sawing and splitting. Apply to GRIGGS & CARLETON, 93 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—LARGE Tract of Land for sale—50,000 acres in one body on the White River, Arkansas, near its junction with the Mississippi. The White River is a large navigable stream, and this land has on the river a water front of 50 miles or more. It is heavily timbered with oak, ash, hickory, cypress, gum and other woods useful in cabinet making and all industries using wood. The gum closely resembles black walnut in color, and will make an excellent substitute for it in cabinet work. Access is easy. The land all lies within 5 miles o the river. During the spring rise logs can be floated from almost any part of the land, which makes haulage unnecessary. In a few years this land will sell at $20 per acre for its timber alone. Present price for cash, 45c. per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE. $700—BUSINESS YIELDS LARGE profits; easy to handle. Investigation solicited. JAMES DENNIS & CO., 116 Nassau street.

RESPONSIBLE MERCHANTS WANTED—ALL OVER the country, to sell on commission common and fine shirts, at retail or wholesale; liberal commissions will be allowed. Address LIBERALITY, Herald office.

SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—IN flower and feather business, with $25,000 to $30,000 cash, by a manufacturer having a well established house and good and increasing trade. Write, offers and conditions, FLOWER BUSINESS, Herald office.

TO HOTEL MEN.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS MANager, with $10,000 to $15,000 cash; good position and ample real estate security. C. H. OLIVER, 162 Broadway.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT is at 218 Broadway, in the Herald Building.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, OR SPECIAL PARTNER, with $50,000 to invest, in an established manufacturing business to take the place of retiring partners; an investigation solicited. Address C. E. S. P., box 164 Herald office.

$900 CASH IN HAND WILL SECURE A GENtleman a partnership with a responsible party in a substantial, well developed business, paying $7,500 yearly profits; no experiment, but a demonstrated reality. Only those meaning business, and with cash, need call for EVARTS, 48 West Twenty-sixth street.

$5,000.—A PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS amount in a well established cash business; will bear the most thorough investigation; unquestionable reference given. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & CO., 116 Nassau street.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

JONES—BOSTWICK.—In Brooklyn, June 3, 1875, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Thomas F. Rowland, by Rev. Thomas W. Haskins assisted by Rev. Roger S. Howard, D. D., WINTHROP S. JONES to CAROLINE R. BOSTWICK, daughter of Frederick L. Bostwick of New Haven, Conn.

DIED.

BEAN.—In this city, June 4, MARY CURTIS, wife of Dudley Bean.

Funeral service at the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Monday, at half-past twelve o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BETZ.—On Sunday, June 6, JOHN G. BETZ, formerly of Pottsville, Pa., in the 77th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 430 West Forty-third street, on Wednesday, June 9, at two o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOWEN.—ANN GARLAND, wife of the late Joseph Bowen, in the 33d year of her age, of consumption. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 7, 1875, from her late residence, No. 213 East Twenty-eighth street, without further notice.

COLES.—On June 5, 1875, of typhoid fever, CATHARINE SCHUCHARDT, wife of Isaac U. Coles and daughter of the late Henry R. Remsen.

The funeral will take place on Monday, June 7, at half-past nine o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

CRANE.—At Yonkers, Saturday, June 5, 1875, MARIA H., widow of the late William Crane, aged 67 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday, June 8, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

DILLON.—On Saturday, June 5, ELIZABETH, daughter of Christopher J. and Mary Ann Dillon, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Vernon avenue, near Borden, Hunter's Point, Long Island City, on Monday, June 7, at two o'clock P. M.

DUNLAP.—On Saturday, June 5, after a short illness, of pneumonia, ROBERT A. DUNLAP, son of Joshua and Amelia Dunlap, in his 30th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,644 Second avenue, on Tuesday, June 8, at one o'clock P. M.

ECKENBERG.—On Sunday evening, June 6, of dropsy, JOHANNA, second daughter of August and Sophia Eckenberg, aged 15 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 69 Stanton street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

EILSHEMIUS.—At Laurel Hill, N. J., on Friday afternoon, June 4, of diphtheria, JOHANNES GOTTFRIED VICTOR, aged 13 years and 2 months, beloved son of Henry G. and Cecile E. Eilshemius.

ELLIS.—On Sunday, June 6, HORACE HEMINWAY, infant son of Harley and Sarah H. Ellis.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Monday, June 7, at five o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, 213 Hudson street, Hoboken, N. J. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

GOSSLER.—On Saturday, the 5th inst., MATHILDE EMILIE, wife of G. H. Gossler, twenty-nine years of age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 149 West Twenty-first street, at four o'clock this P. M.

HAVEN.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 5th inst., of consumption, Mrs. SALLIE A. P., wife of Nathaniel A. Haven, of Atlanta, Ga., and daughter of the late Dr. Horace Porter Perkins, of Boston, aged 36 years.

Funeral services at Trinity church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday, at four o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Boston, St. Louis and Atlanta papers please copy.

HAWKS.—On Sunday, June 6, MARY E. HAWKES, beloved wife of H. S. Hawks.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, on Tuesday, June 8, at ten A. M.

Benington, Vt., and Boston papers please copy.

HEITKAMP.—On Saturday, June 5, CHARLES W. HEITKAMP, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Plank road, East New York, on Tuesday, June 8, at two o'clock P. M.

HERTZEL.—On Saturday, June 5, of consumption, C. FREDERICA HERTZEL, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace church, Brooklyn Heights on Tuesday, June 8, at two P. M.

HIGGINS.—On Saturday, June 5, JOHN HIGGINS, late of Jersey City, native of the parish of Milltown, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 42 years.

His remains will be taken to St. Mary's church, Tuesday, June 8, at ten o'clock, where a solemn high mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HURRY.—At his residence, near Toms River, N. J., on June 4, after a short illness, EDMUND HURRY.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Tuesday, at one o'clock.

JUDGE.—On Friday, June 4, in the 74th year of his age, RODGER JUDGE, a native of the parish of Screen, county Sligo, Ireland, brother-in-law to the Rev. Father Malachay Brennan.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, and also Captain Kennedy and the members of the Sixth ward police and Tombs Court squad, of which he was formerly a respected member, from his late residence, No. 197 Fifteenth street, Brooklyn, on Monday, at two o'clock P. M.

KAY.—On the 4th inst., MARY, widow of the late David Kay, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 346 West Nineteenth street, on Monday, at half-past one o'clock.

KELLY.—On Sunday, June 6, 1875, of consumption, AMELIA, widow of the late Patrick Kelly, at her residence, 163 Eighth avenue.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Philadelphia, Charleston and Troy papers please copy.

LAWLER.—On Saturday morning, the 5th inst., at his residence, No. 106 Fourth avenue, JAMES F. LAWLER.

Requiescat in pace.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, on this (Monday) morning, precisely at nine o'clock.

Dublin papers please copy.

LEWIS.—At Newark, N. J., June 4, GEORGE LEWIS, aged 68 years.

Funeral from residence, No. 50 Wallace place, Tuesday, at three P. M.

MEAD.—On Saturday, June 5, of consumption, WILLIAM MEAD, the beloved son of Richard and Cornelia Mead, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his uncle, Cornelius Farley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, June 8, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at Watsessing, N. J. Trains leave Christopher and Barclay streets at 2 P. M.

MILLS.—At Harlem, Saturday, June 5, 1875, ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of George and Kate Mills, aged 10 years, 9 months and 22 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 7, at two P. M., at 324 East 117th street.

MCCARTHY.—On Saturday, June 5, JOHN J. MCCARTHY, son of the late James McCarthy, aged 19 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 228 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, June 7, at two o'clock.

MCKENNA.—On Friday, June 4, of a lingering illness, Rev. MICHAEL MCKENNA, pastor of St. Rose of Lima's church, Cannon street, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral services will begin in the above church, on Wednesday next, 9th inst., at ten o'clock A. M., and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Relatives, friends and the reverend clergy, are respectfully invited to attend.

OKIE.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 4, HENRY OKIE, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Summit avenue, near the Iron Bridge, Jersey City Heights, on Monday, at four o'clock P. M.

POLHAMIUS.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, June 6, 1875, GERTRUDE, remaining twin daughter of James A. and Mary Louisa Polhamius, aged 1 year and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, June 8, 1875, at half-past eleven o'clock, from her parents' residence, on Chestnut street, Englewood.

READ.—In New Haven, Conn., suddenly, on Saturday evening, 5th inst., EZRA C. READ, in his 78th year.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 91 Whitney avenue, on Wednesday, 9th inst., at two o'clock.

RILEY.—MARY, suddenly, on Saturday, June 5.

Funeral will take place from late residence, No. 208 East Thirty-second street, on Tuesday morning, at half-past nine A. M., thence to St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

RUSSELL.—On Saturday, June 5, 1875, CHARLES, the beloved son of Thomas C. and Jane Russell, aged 16 years, 2 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 418 Sixth avenue, on Monday, the 7th inst., at one o'clock.

SCHOCH.—On Saturday, June 5, MARTIN S. SCHOCH, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 315 West Thirty-fifth street, this morning, at eleven o'clock. Typographical Union No. 6 are invited to attend.

SKELLY.—On Saturday evening, June 5, MARY AGNES, third child of Patrick and Annie Skelly, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, June 7, at half-past ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 290 West Houston street.

STILLMAN.—At the residence of his son-in-law, James M. Armstrong, Morrisania, N. Y., June 5, 1875, JAMES STILLMAN, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational church, Washington avenue, between 165th and 166th streets, on Monday, June 7, at two o'clock P. M.

SWARTWOUT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, June 6, of pneumonia, MINNIE ELIZA, wife of William H. Swartwout, of New York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWEENY.—At Paris, France, on Sunday June 6th, after a short illness, JAMES M. SWEENY of this city.

Due notice of funeral will be given upon arrival of remains.

VANDEVERG.—On Jamaica avenue, Flushing, on Sunday, the 6th inst., THOMAS M., son of George T. and Helena P. Vandeverg, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at three o'clock P. M., from his parents' residence, Jamaica avenue, without further invitation.

WATJEN.—Of diphtheria, on Sunday, June 6, THEODORE L., younger son of Louis and Josefa Watjen, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 21 East Thirty-seventh street, on Tuesday, June 8, at ten A. M.

WILSON.—On Friday evening, 4th inst., ALEXANDER WILSON, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 249 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

THE HARLEM HORROR.

A Boy Carrying Water to the "Dumpers" Dies Before the Doctor Comes.

A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

The HERALD's disclosures of the condition of the Harlem flats and the nature of the material used in filling them up to the established grade of the streets in that favored (?) section of the city have had the effect not only of astonishing those living on higher and healthier ground, but also of waking up the inhabitants of the region known as Yorkville and Harlem anew to the privileges they enjoy by the grace of McQuade and the Boards of Health and Police. A reporter a day or two since chanced to be in the company of two physicians living in Harlem, when the conversation turned on the articles then just published in the HERALD, when one of them asked, "Is the matter really so bad as they represent?"

"Bad," said the other; "drive past them if you doubt it. Why, they haven't begun to tell it all, and couldn't if they tried. I have had case after case from that one cause since they began dumping that stuff."

"But," urged the first, "if that is so why not report to the Board of Health and have them interfere?"

It should be remembered that this doctor had not been long in the place.

"Report!" said the other, and there was a world of sarcastic meaning in his tone, "why, it has been reported on a dozen times. The Board of Health know all about it as well as any of us, and that is all it amounts to. Why, I had

A PATIENT DIE

from it about a year or so ago, and I 'reported' pretty strongly, and swore to it too, and that was the last of it, so far as I know."

Afterward the reporter asked this physician—who desires that his name should not be published—for a more detailed statement of his views, when the Doctor said, in substance:—

THE DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

"I have practised in this neighborhood for about ten years, and before that, as you know, in the army, and I believe I know something about malarial or poisonous exhalations, and I can say I have seen a distinct change in the prevailing types and characteristics of disease throughout all that region since the dumping commenced. Of course it is not quite so bad in winter, especially when it is so cold as it was last winter, though even then I could trace, as I thought and still think, the influence of this poison. For instance, I found cases of pneumonia—of which you know we had a good many—presenting a more malarious type, or perhaps I should say showing a more typhoid tendency in that locality than in any other around here. It is, however, in the spring, when the stacks of refuse dumped during the winter are opened and spread out to fester and decay under the hot sun, that the poison is most rapidly generated and we see its most marked effects. Now, previous to this filling in the region thereabouts was not too healthy, but was not essentially worse than other similar localities—in fact, not so bad as many; but since the dumping ground was established there is a marked change. We have a new poison to fight, as any physician about here can tell you. The first year, for instance, that they began to bring this stuff here we had what amounted to an epidemic of cholera morbus of a very obstinate type prevailing in and all about the filled in area—something we had never had before."

"You spoke, Doctor, about having a patient die from this poison—what were the circumstances?"

DEATH FROM MALARIA.

"It was the case of a boy of about sixteen, who, being anxious for work, took a job to carry water for the men at work spreading this refuse. After a few days he complained, one afternoon, that he 'didn't feel well,' but went to work the next morning. About ten o'clock I was sent for in great haste, but before I could reach the house—a period of less than half an hour—he was dead. Under the circumstances I refused a certificate of death, and an inquest was held, at which I appeared as a witness and expressed my opinion that he had died overcome by that tremendous poison. A verdict was rendered of death from 'intense malarial poisoning,' and there the matter ended so far as I ever heard."

"Why is this poison so peculiarly intense, Doctor?"

"Because it is generated by the action of the sun on masses of matter chiefly vegetable and we scarcely know what else."

"Dead cats, &c., perhaps."

"No, there is not so much carrion among it, and if there were it would not be so bad. I would say that the worst exhalations, in so far as poisoning is concerned, arise from excreta and decaying vegetable matter. Carrion is least noxious, though certainly offensive enough to the sense of smell."

"It is urged by some that these odors cannot be so very unhealthy when the men at work in removing and spreading this refuse are all robust men."

"Robust! They are nothing of the sort. That is a popular fallacy. Visit them in their homes or talk with some of them and you will find very few of them robust men, and the mortality in their families is simply appalling. Go into one of their houses and ask how many children they have, and see how often you will get the melancholy answer, 'We had,' five, six, nine or ten, as the case may be, but they seldom have many and they are never healthy."

"How can this state of things be remedied?"

"I see but one way. We all know the virtue of earth as a disinfectant. Therefore cover these flats deep with good honest earth and stop dumping any more such stuff here and the nuisance will be abated.

ANOTHER FERRYBOAT COLLISION.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, while the Hoboken ferryboat Weehawken was on her trip from Barclay street and approaching the Jersey shore, she ran into a schooner which was lying at anchor in the stream. The fore portions of the schooner were either completely shattered or torn away, and the flagmast and forward iron gate of the ferryboat were demolished. Luckily there were but few passengers on board the Weehawken at the time. The pilot steered away without ascertaining the name of the schooner, and the latter was not to be seen in the river yesterday. The occupants, however, were seen to hoist anchor immediately after the collision and drop down the stream, and they probably had to put her toward one of the docks for repairs. Many schooners are still lying directly in the track of the ferries, rendering it almost impossible to keep clear of them. This is the fourth collision that has occurred within a few weeks from that cause. There is a law prohibiting vessels from anchoring there, but it seems to be unheeded.

SUFFOCATED IN A LIMEKILN.

A workman employed at Hugh Clark's limekiln on North Tenth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on going to light the fire in the kiln, shortly before noon yesterday, found the dead body of a lad of fifteen years lying face downward among the lime. Upon investigation it was found that the boy's name was Patrick Glynns, who resided with his parents at No. 205 North Eighth street. He was out late on Saturday night, and it is supposed that he went into the kiln to sleep, when he was overcome and suffocated by the fumes of the lime. The body was removed to the residence of his parents and Coroner Nolan notified to hold an inquest.

FIRE IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH STREET.

At about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the four story brown stone house No. 31 West 130th street. Although an alarm was promptly sent, bringing the engines to the scene without delay, the fire had made such rapid progress that by the time the steamers got fairly working the entire upper part of the house was in flames. Captain Burden, of the Twelfth precinct, with a posse of men, rendered assistance to the firemen. The house, which was unoccupied, but furnished throughout at the time of the fire, was owned by R. H. Tresied, whose loss is estimated at about $7,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

IS IT CHARLEY ROSS?

BERRYVILLE, Clarke county, Va., May 31, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A boy answering to the description of Charley Ross in every particular is now in the County Jail in this town. He, with two men answering fully to the description of his abductors, was arrested on the road leading from this place to Charlestown, W. Va., last Friday, by John Pendleton, Deputy United States Marshal. The men were tramping through the country, skulking in the woods, sleeping in haystacks, &c., a proceeding very unusual in old Virginia. Hence they attracted attention and excited suspicion, which led to their arrest. The boy is about five years old, with light hair and hazel eyes, and resembles the photograph of the original Charley; but is about as much changed as he would naturally be by having his curls cut off and being exposed to the gypsy life he has evidently led for several weeks.

Yours, &c., J. M. CARPENTER.

THE BLACK HILLS.

IGNORANCE OF THE INDIAN CHARACTER DISPLAYED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—IMPOLITIC TREATMENT OF THE CHIEFS—FAILURE OF THE TREATY PRESAGED.

OMAHA, May 31, 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is beginning to be very generally believed that the present negotiations going on at Washington with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail will end in a failure. Evidently the people who are managing the treaty for the Black Hills do not understand the Indian character. Hardly a proposition has been made to Red Cloud since his arrival at the Capitol that has not been coupled with a threat. To a brave man like the great chieftain this must be disgusting. Nor is this the first time the government has talked so to Red Cloud. In 1866 the troops occupied the Powder River country and the chief protested. No attention was paid to his protest, and he began a war which in less than a year cost the government 200 lives and more than half a million in money. Then the government blew up its forts and abandoned the country. Red Cloud has not forgotten this, and he still has 10,000 Indians at his back—enough, if he were to go to war, to destroy millions of property on the Union Pacific Railroad, and drive back the settlements to the Missouri. It is to this great chief the little men who now hold the offices at Washington address their

NEGOTIATIONS COUPLED WITH THREATS.

Aside from the cowardice of such a proceeding, the impolicy of it must be apparent to every one. For a strong nation to so treat a weaker one would be a shame, but for the American government to so treat its own Indians is disgraceful. If some ambassador from a fifth or tenth rate Power had come to Washington on a mission he would have been politely received and perhaps feasted, yet Red Cloud, whose good will is really very important to us, is snubbed and turned over to the Indian Ring. It is believed the great Indian has more brains in his head than many of the diplomats around Washington, and that he resents in hot language the slights put upon him is not to be wondered at. Perhaps a year or two hence we may find him at the head of his warriors avenging both real and imaginary insults.

We fear the whole matter of negotiation with the Indians for the cession of the Black Hills has been wrongly managed. The real or hereditary chief man, Afraid of his Horses, was left behind. Then, from the twenty-five or thirty chiefs who desired to come to Washington, a dozen or so were picked out and the rest sent back. Of course every chief left at home had his pride hurt by seeing chiefs (who he thought of less, but who the government thought of more importance than himself) selected to go on and conduct negotiations for the sale of their country. These disappointed Indians are now at home

SOWING DISCORD

among the bands and preparing to resist any agreement made by Red Cloud and Spotted Tail with the whites. Then the government would not allow Red Cloud and Spotted Tail to have their own interpreters, but forced them to accept interpreters chosen by the Indian agents, against whom the chiefs wished to enter complaints before the Great Father. An Indian in dealing with white men is naturally suspicious. He has been cheated and robbed so often he is always on the lookout for new frauds. The failure to accord a chief his proper place in the circle, giving a chair to one and not to another, may ruin the council. They are solemn, dignified and circumspect in their proceedings, and regard treaty-making as a matter of some importance.

We believe the Indians began negotiations for the cession of the Black Hills in a good spirit and with the determination to give up the coveted country, but to get as good a price as possible for it. Their treatment by the government has soured them, and it looks now as if they would refuse to cede any part of their territory. In the event of a failure we fear it will lead to trouble, for our adventurous frontiersmen are determined to occupy the Black Hills. This piece of Indian business is greatly to be regretted; it could not possibly have been managed worse; and should we not accomplish the end desired—the opening of the Black Hills—the administration will have no one to blame but itself, and the people of the West and the whole country will hold it responsible for all the trouble and bloodshed that may follow failure. WESTERN CITIZENS.

THE FAILURE TO NEGOTIATE A TREATY IN WASHINGTON—A MILITARY RECONNOISANCE IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1875.

As the visit of the Sioux to Washington to negotiate with the government for a relinquishment of their possession of the Black Hills has proved to be a failure, and as the Indians left here much dissatisfied, difficulties are apprehended between them and such whites as may enter their country for the purpose of seeking for gold. It is estimated that the Sioux can muster from 3,000 to 4,000 warriors, about half of them armed with rifles and the remainder with bows and arrows. The government meantime will endeavor to prevent adventurers from going to that country, still having some hope, through the medium of commissions, to effect a treaty with the Sioux.

A TRIP THROUGH THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

A letter has been received here giving an account of a trip in May, undertaken by a party of the First United States Infantry, through the Indian country, it having been reported that three log cabins had been erected last fall by miners as relay houses on their route to the Black Hills on Okiendoka Creek, a tributary of the White River, and about 140 miles from Brule Agency, Dakota Territory. The object of the party was to destroy the cabins, but they failed to find any, the report having proved to be false and put into circulation by the Indians.

INDIAN CHIEFS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. William Fielder, interpreter; Rev. S. D. Hinman, agent; H. W. Bingham and wife, of the Cheyenne agency, accompanied by the following Indian braves, arrived here yesterday morning at six o'clock and took rooms at the Grand Central Hotel:—

Red Shirt, Rattling Ribs, Spotted Elk, Long Man Dan, Lone Horn, Swan Bull Eagle and Duck. The Indians partook of a hearty breakfast, after which they smoked and then retired for a rest. During the day they confined themselves entirely to the house, but in the evening, at the invitation of Buffalo Bill, they visited the Hippodrome Garden, where they were the observed of all observers. Their deportment throughout was quiet and dignified, and at an early hour they left for the hotel again, on arriving at which they at once went to their rooms. Some attention was paid the red men at the Grand Central by the guests, but they did not seem to be in a humor for social ceremonies.

DESECRATION IN NEWARK.

THE CITY DESPOILING THE GRAVES OF THE FOREFATHERS.

When the city of Newark was first settled by Connecticut Congregationalists, driven from the mother State over two hundred years ago "for conscience sake," there was set apart a large piece of ground right in the heart of the city, the same to be used for a public burying ground and for no other purpose. It continued to be so used until about thirty years ago, when the growth of the town and the great number of bodies buried in the ground forbade its further use as such. Here are still resting the relics of the founders of the town and most of its leading citizens for over a century and a half. Among those buried there were the first pastor of Newark, Rev. Dr. Pierson, Governor Pennington and others, with their wives and children. A quarter of a century ago an attempt was made by the city to use the ancient burial place for profane purposes, but so strong was the opposition by the citizens that the city desisted. At one time there was near being a riot. One well-known citizen, the late Samuel H. Conger, and others went armed with guns, and swore they would put bullets through any man who would disturb the relics of their forefathers and foremothers. The place was thenceforth allowed to go into the most wretched decay. It became a playground and receptacle for nuisances of all kinds, and conduct of the most shameless character was nightly carried on there. The gravestones were battered and broken and in many instances stolen for building purposes. Finally, about four years ago, a powerful and elaborate article in the HERALD on the desecration shamed the city fathers into decency, and the venerable spot was transformed into quite a sightly park. Now, however, the city authorities have forgotten again their obligations to posterity and are actually building stables for the Fire Department over the graves of honored citizens, the workmen's lumber being scattering around, resting on the tombstones which had escaped the ravages of the destroyer. The question arises if the city has a right (which it has not) to steal the ground, property owners along the line have the same, and the example of robbery is set them.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5, 1875.

The market for printing cloths was less active during the week, but prices have ruled steady and closed firm at 5¼c. for standard and extra 64x64s. Sales of the week 33,000 pieces.

NEW YORK CITY.

Custom Inspector Judd seized 3,000 smuggled cigarettes from the Havana steamer at pier No. 3, which were being lowered into a coal barge late on Saturday.

Mary O'Rourke, of No. 345 West Sixteenth street, reported to the police of the Sixteenth precinct yesterday morning that she had been brutally beaten by her husband. Her arm was fractured in three places. Police Surgeon Wade rendered surgical assistance, after which the woman was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

During an altercation last night between Reuben Richardson and Benjamin Sanders, both colored, in a boarding house on Baxter street, the latter was cut in the shoulder and hand with a large sheath knife, receiving serious wounds. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital and Richardson was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a full-grown infant was found yesterday in a sink at the rear of No. 129 Ellery street. It was taken to the Eastern District Morgue.

Roundsman Barry, of the Twelfth precinct, on Saturday arrested Edward Muller, of No. 1,753 Fulton street, for biting off the right ear of a laborer named Patrick Flagherty. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Riley.

James Dennin, a resident of North Portland avenue, was found on the sidewalk in Myrtle avenue early yesterday morning, bleeding from a scalp wound. After having it bandaged at the City Hospital he was taken home by the police. He refused to state how he received his injuries.

The Stagg street police made a descent early yesterday morning on a disorderly house, at No. 59 Moore street, and arrested Mary Fish, Priscilla Horton, Sarah Roberts, Ellen Treadwell and Edward Dye. They are held for examination before Justice Eames.

James Norton, residing corner Second avenue and Second street, Gowanus, was assaulted at an early hour yesterday morning by a party of young men on Van Brunt street, and robbed of $10 in money and his coat. He caused the arrest of William Burns, of Columbia street, corner of Hamilton avenue, on suspicion of being one of his assailants.

LONG ISLAND.

The grass and grain crops generally throughout Long Island have been much injured in consequence of the long-continued drought, but the fruit crop at present promises well.

Excitement regarding the question of incorporation runs pretty high in Huntington. A mass meeting of those opposed to it is called for Wednesday evening, at the Huntington House.

The State Charities Aid Society have called a mass meeting, to be held in the Town Hall at Flushing, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., the purpose being to ascertain what can be done in that town to strengthen the hands of the society in its work of ameliorating the condition of criminals and improving the management of prisons and other public institutions.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will visit the Church of the Ascension, at New Brighton, on the first Sunday in July, and administer the rite of confirmation.

The managers of the Mariners' Family Asylum will hold a fair and festival on the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th inst., at the asylum, Stapleton. The twenty-second anniversary of the Mariners' Family Asylum will be held on Thursday, the 17th inst., at three o'clock P. M. There will be addresses by clergymen and others, besides musical and other exercises.

The Hiawatha Boat Club made a trip around the east end of Staten Island one day last week in their new six-oared gig, starting from their boathouse, at Clifton Landing, at 1:31 P. M. and arriving at Tottenville—a distance of about eighteen miles—at 4:30 P. M. Returning, they left Tottenville at 5:15, and arrived at their boathouse at 8:15 P. M. The officers of the club are—Captain, George L. Hall; Lieutenant, D. A. Griffin; Treasurer, W. F. Ware, and Secretary, R. Slack.

OBITUARY.

JAMES M. SWEENY.

The friends of Mr. James M. Sweeny, brother of the well known New York politician, Peter B. Sweeny, were informed of the occurrence of the death of the first named gentleman, by cable telegram from Europe, yesterday. Mr. Sweeny died in Paris, France, the same day, Sunday, the 6th inst. He was at one time prominent in the Tammany Hall circle of politics, and, borrowing all his importance from his brother Peter B. Sweeny, thus he became involved in the transactions of the Ring. This fact was made patent to the public and to the Executive authorities of the State of New York by the revelations of Mr. Ingersoll, and to such a damaging extent for the character and fortune of the deceased that proceedings were commenced against him in the law courts. He had avoided the personal consequences by a timely retreat to Europe. His property has been attached in the courts. It will be recalled that when Peter B. Sweeny, as City Chamberlain, received the frauds money ten per cent of the amount paid by Ingersoll passed through the hands of James M. Sweeny, now deceased. He has been, no doubt, lately terribly harassed, both in mind and body, by the remembrances and necessities which were produced by his fall and ruin; and it is quite safe to presume that his death in a far-off land was hastened by these stern facts.

M. CHARLES DE REMUSAT, FRENCH AUTHOR AND STATESMAN.

A cable telegram from Paris, under date of yesterday, the 6th inst., announces the occurrence of the death of M. Charles Francois Marie Comte de Remusat, the French author, politician and statesman. M. de Remusat achieved great distinction in public life, having been commissioned by M. Thiers, a venerable and firm friend of his, to represent the French nation at the late conference in London. He was born in Paris, and was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He came of an imperialist stock in politics, for his father was a Chamberlain of the first Napoleon and a Prefect; his mother was not merely a member of the household of Josephine, but also her intimate friend. He has been distinguished as a statesman, but much more by his contributions to the philosophy of the school of Cousin. He was a member of the legal profession, and has written, even in the earlier days of his career, works which have merited translation into other languages than their author's. He has been a successful journalist, and was one of those who signed the famous protest of M. Thiers against the ordinances of July which led to the dethronement of the king. As the friend of Lafayette and Casimir Perrier he was always in the front rank of liberals, but his liberalism was rather of profession than of practice; for, while advocating advanced doctrines in principle, he was very active during his legislative career in advocating the repressive measures passed in the sessions from 1830 to 1834. In 1836 he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior, and in the administration of M. Thiers, in 1840, he held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, but resigned with Thiers soon afterward. In the seven years which followed he was in the opposition, and displayed remarkable ability as a debater. Devoting himself with special attention to philosophical and scientific studies, he was elected member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In the last days of the monarchy he was asked by Louis Philippe to share with M. Thiers the task of keeping that monarch on the throne. M. de Remusat was elected after the revolution of February to the Constituent Assembly, and was appointed Vice President of the War Committee. He was also elected to the Legislative Assembly. Although his family were so intimately connected with the Napoleonic dynasty he opposed the action of the Prince-President, Louis Napoleon, and was banished after the *coup d'état*. His contributions to law, philosophy, theology and general literature have given him a deservedly high rank among the most eminent men of letters in Europe.

ADAM BLACKLEDGE.

Adam Blackledge, an old resident of this city, died recently, at the age of ninety-two years. He was born at Elizabeth, N. J., and came to this city at an early period of life. He fought in the war of 1812, and was in later years an enthusiastic democrat of the Jefferson-Jackson stripe. A builder by occupation, he was one of the originators of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. He also occupied several positions in the gift of the people. He leaves a number of grandchildren, his own having died. The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 65 Spring street.

EZRA C. READ.

Ezra C. Read, for many years President of the City Bank of New Haven, and a director of the New York and New Haven and Hudson River Railroad Companies, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, the 5th inst., to the great regret of the members of a very wide circle of friends, in public life and private society, by whom he was greatly esteemed for his strict business habits and genial manner.

BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TO TAKE PART IN THE CEREMONIES.

The Seventh regiment will attend the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th inst., leaving New York on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 16, by the steamer Newport, which has been chartered for that purpose. This is the first visit of this regiment to Boston since the inauguration of the Warren statue at Bunker Hill in 1857. It will be recollected that the regiment, as it marched down Broadway, *en route* for Boston, on the 16th of June, 1857, was detained for some time at the City Hall by General Sanford to aid in quelling the "police riots" which attended the inauguration of the metropolitan police. While at Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, it was ordered to immediately return to New York on account of the continuance of the disturbances, but before it could reach the train the order was countermanded by Governor King.

The Seventh regiment, while in Boston, will be quartered at the Tremont, Revere, American and United States Hotels. Colonel Clark has accepted the escort of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment for the 17th of June. This regiment left New York under General Butler on the 19th day of April, 1861, a few hours before the memorable departure of the Seventh regiment for the rescue and defence of the national capital. The two regiments met at Philadelphia and again at Annapolis, and together made the famous march from Annapolis to Washington, which brought relief to that city, then in great danger, and opened the communication between the North and the seat of the national government. A strong attachment between the officers and members of the two regiments was the natural result of their intimate association, and the first meeting of the two organizations since 1861 will be at the Bunker Hill Centennial.

On Friday, June 18, the officers and members of the Seventh will be the guests of the First corps of cadets of the city of Boston. On the afternoon of that day the regiment will be escorted by the cadets to the Common, and will be reviewed by the Governor of Massachusetts accompanied by the Mayor of Boston. The regiment will leave Boston on the evening of the 18th of June, by the Fall River line, and reach New York Saturday morning. The Seventy-first regiment has tendered to the Seventh an escort upon its return to New York; but the uncertainty of the hour of arrival may possibly prevent the acceptance of this courtesy.

The Seventh will number about seven hundred men on its excursion to Boston, and arrangements are being rapidly perfected to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who will be so fortunate as to participate.

A BUNKER HILL STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish to call your attention to an occurrence which took place on the top of Bunker Hill Monument on Monday, June 1, inst. I was one of four who enrolled our names and ascended the monument about the same time. One was from Savannah, Ga., two were from Boston and one (myself) from New York. We four made several remarks about different things and about different times, especially during the war, when one of the Boston men, a member of the State Legislature, whose name is Francis M. Hughes, asked the Georgian, whose name is Jeremiah Keane, if he had ever been in the Confederate service. Mr. Keane replied in the affirmative, and Assemblyman Hughes says, "So was I engaged in the war, but on the Northern side." Mr. Hughes asked Mr. Keane if he thought all the war feeling was over. Mr Keane said he thought so. Mr. Hughes further asked Mr. Keane if he himself had any hard feelings toward the Northern people. Mr. Keane said no. Then Mr. Hughes says, "We will shake hands over the bloody chasm," and so they did. And at this stage of the meeting I became interested and listened further. Mr. Hughes told the Georgian that General Bartlett spoke the sentiments of the Northern people and that General Butler did not. At the close of the conversation Mr. Hughes invited the Southerner to call on him. During the conversation good feeling prevailed. After descending the 295 steps I took a memorandum of the names from the register, in order to give a brief account of the meeting to the HERALD.

I merely give you the substance of the conversation. Yours, &c., THOMAS ROBINSON, No. 105 Leroy street.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1875.

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON DELIVERS AN OPINION ON THE RELIGIOUS WAR—THE PAPACY OFFICIALLY INDICTED BEFORE THE BRITISH NATION.

Count Munster, the German Ambassador in London, was the guest, on May 12, of the National Club—a great conservative association—at its annual dinner. Mr. J. M. Holt, M. P., Vice President, occupied the chair, in the absence, through indisposition, of the President, Lord Fitzwalter. Mr. Torr, M. P., and Mr. Maciver, M. P., were among those present.

Count Munster, in responding to the toast of his health, as "The Guest of the Evening," made a speech of European interest on the question of Germany versus the Pope. After expressing gratitude for the compliment, His Excellency said:—

But, gentlemen, I have other feelings, of gratitude to express to you. Most of the members of this club have taken an active part in the meetings, and have signed addresses of sympathy from the English Protestants to the German nation—(cheers)—and, gentlemen, I can assure you that my imperial master and his great Chancellor, Prince Bismarck—(loud cheers)—and the German people attach great value to those marks of sympathy. ("Hear, hear!") Those marks of sympathy prove that the struggle in which the Protestant Empire is engaged is not what our enemies want to make out and want it to be thought to be; is not a series of acts of tyranny; is not suppression; is not a war against the Roman Catholic religion—("Hear, hear!")—but what you have all felt, that it is the State that has been bound to protect its subjects, is bound to protect conscience, liberty, and religion; is bound to protect and to promote real Christian education. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you all know the German history; you know the struggles that have taken place between the Pope and the German Emperor. You know that a German Emperor had to go as a penitent to Canossa; and you know that Prince Bismarck in one of his great speeches said "What makes the Romanists so angry is that they know that our Protestant Emperor will not in future go to Canossa." (Cheers.) You know what brought on the Thirty Years' War, and you know the misery that was entailed on Germany. You know now Germany was divided, and that it took centuries before Germany could recover, could resuscitate, and become what it is now—a great Protestant Empire. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is the Protestant Empire which the dark people at Rome do not now like. It is united Germany; it is united Italy that they do not like. ("Hear, hear!") It is the fear that in countries where the national feeling grows, where morality and education grow with the national feeling, the consequence must be national church. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you see that in all countries in Europe the same struggle is pervading them more or less. There are countries which feel themselves safe which I fear are not so safe as they think. ("Hear, hear!") You see the free Republic of Switzerland engaged in the same struggle. I hope that struggle will be spared to this country for some time—(cries of "Hear, hear!")—but I think you had better look out in time. (Much cheering.) I think when you see in Ireland what is going on, you need not look far to see what is preparing and what will be the case in this country. ("Hear, hear!") I can only tell you, gentlemen, that my imperial master, the Emperor, and Prince Bismarck will fulfil the task they have undertaken. (Loud cheers.) You may be sure they will not be at rest until liberty of conscience is safe. You may be sure that all the laws which are necessary for that object will be carried out, because the whole of liberal and educated Germany is on their side—(loud cheers)—and, gentlemen, I hope the moment may come when we can have and find peace with our Roman Catholic countrymen. ("Hear, hear!") Gentlemen, your chairman has, with able words, spoken of the sympathy of the two nations. I feel that there are grounds for it, and I think it is the duty of every well-wishing Protestant to do everything he can to promote that sympathy and to promote the union between those two countries as much as ever he can. ("Hear, hear!") I can assure you that as much as it is in my ability I will do all I can for this union, and I am sure I will find in every one of you a warm supporter. I conclude, gentlemen, in wishing that our two great Protestant countries may always be united. (Cheers.) If they are united I feel sure that the civilization of this world is secure, and that it is the safest and best safeguard for peace. (Loud cheers.)

The toast of "The Churches of England, Ireland and Scotland" was responded to by the Rev. Dr. Carr for the two former and by the Rev. Dr. Cumming for the Church of Scotland.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Abyssinia	June 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pommerania	June 10	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Maas	June 10	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
California	June 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Adriatic	June 12	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Paris	June 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Spain	June 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Pereire	June 12	Havre	55 Broadway
Donau	June 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Italy	June 15	London	69 Broadway
Algeria	June 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Georgia	June 16	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Gellert	June 17	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Celtic	June 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Erin	June 19	Liverpool	69 Broadway
City of Berlin	June 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Victoria	June 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	June 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Manhattan	June 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Scythia	June 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
W A Scholten	June 24	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Suevia	June 24	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Republic	June 26	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Richmond	June 26	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Utopia	June 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
France	June 26	Havre	55 Broadway
Rhein	June 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
State of Pennsylvania	June 30	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Herder	July 1	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	July 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Brussels	July 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Donau	July 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Ethiopia	July 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The NEW YORK HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels upon seeing this signal will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the HERALD.

Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels, care of HERALD news yacht, pier No 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.
Sun rises	4 29	Gov. Island....eve 11 47
Sun sets	7 28	Sandy Hook....eve 11 02
Moon sets....eve	11 25	Hell Gate....morn 1 32

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool May 26 and Queenstown 27th, with mdse and 556 passengers to F W J Hurst. June 3, lat 41 01, lon 55 28, spoke bark Princess Louise (Br) from Pernambuco for Montreal; 4th, lat 41, lon 62 35, passed British steamers Canada, from New York for London and State of Indiana, do for Glasgow.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer E C Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to J C Kenyon.

Ship Robert Lees (Br), Rose, Calcutta, Jan 30, via Savana-la-Mar, Ja, May 18, with linseed to order; vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Roberto (Br), Geddes, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 days, with sugar to Latasa & Co; vessel to D R DeWolf.

Bark M E Chapman (of Halifax), Eve, Cienfuegos 13 days, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Mary G Reed, Geyer, Caibarien 14 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co; vessel to master.

Brig Maria Frisari (Ital), Paolibo, Antwerp 50 days, with rags to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Alexandros (Br), Smith, Cardenas 14 days, with sugar and molasses to Reynes & Co; vessel to D R De Wolfe.

Schr Forest City, Johnson, St Domingo City 20 days, with sugar, honey, &c, to A Nones; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr Thomas R Pillsbury (of Thomaston), Pitcher, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 days with sugar to the Commercial Warehouse Co; vessel to master.

Schr Kensett, Downing, Sagua, 14 days with sugar to S & W Walsh; vessel to F Talbot & Co.

Schr Old Chad, Reed, Eleuthera 10 days, with pines to Wm Douglas; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr E V Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, SC, 7 days, with naval stores, &c, to E D Hurlbut & Co; vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Paragon, Darby, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with naval stores to Halpin & Judd.

Schr Agile, Roberts, Beaufort, NC, 6 days, with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Emma Jones, Jones, Richmond, Va.
Schr Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr O Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr R F Higgs, Mason, Virginia.
Schr Helen Hasbrook, Roper, Baltimore.
Schr Wyoming, Foss, Baltimore; bound to Bridgeport.
Schr S F Miles, Apsley, Chrisfield, Md.
Schr Delmay, May, Chrisfield, Md.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse and passengers to the Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Springer, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Schr Castalia (Br), St John, NB, for New York, 8 days, with lumber to order.

Schr Daboll, Brackett, St George, Me, for New York, with fish to H C Rogers.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, Providence for New York.
Schr A M Howes, Howes, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Presto, Libby, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Wm O Irish, Terrill, Providence for New York.
Schr Justice, Wakely, Wickford for New York.
Schr Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich for Newburg.
Schr Adelaide, Raynor, Providence for New York.
Schr Patron, Hubbard, Flanders for New York.
Schr John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton for New York.
Schr Georgie Staples, Maloney, Calais for New York, with lumber to John Boynton.
Schr Nellie Warr, Calais for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Sallie Burton, Burley, New Haven for New York.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

STEAMER STATE OF NEW YORK, for Hartford, before reported full of water on Woolsey Flats, was raised night of June 4, and is now near Riker's Island, preparing for the dry dock.

BARK JAS CONDIE, from New York for Yokohama (before reported), was towed to Sourabaya full of water, floating on her cargo. Capt Alexander telegraphs that the surveyor ordered her bottom examined before giving a final decision.

SCHR COM KEARNEY, Mason, at Boston from Hoboken, reports that on the 5th inst, at 1 AM, off Nauset, was in collision with schr Mary L Peters, York, from Boston for New Orleans, and lost foremast and had bulwarks stove on port side. She was towed into port by revenue cutter Gallatin. The M L Peters had stern started and put back to Boston 6th inst.

NEWPORT, June 5—Capt Richard Farnum, of the sloop Gleam, from Clinton, Ct, now at this port, reports as seeing yesterday, 1 NE of Fisher's Island, half way between Point Judith, near the beach at the latter place, a schr's mainboom, five feet out of water, with a sail attached. He thinks some vessel has foundered there recently.

THE NEW STEAMER SOMERSET.—The Great Western Steamship Company have added another vessel to their fleet of steamers trading between Bristol and New York. Started in the spring of 1871 with but one steamer—the Arragon—the Great Western Steamship Company has gone on gradually developing itself until it now possesses four splendid steamers. The last addition to the fleet—the Somerset—was built at South Stockton, by Messrs Richardson, Duck & Co. Her gross register is 1,923 tons, net ditto 1,250 tons; length over all, 292 feet; length between perpendiculars, 285 feet; breadth, 35 feet 6 inches; depth, 25 feet; and height between decks, 7 feet. She is rigged as a 3-masted schooner, and her hull, which is of iron, has been built with unusual strength, for, in addition to the requirements of Lloyds, she has been double plated on her topsides for a length of 190 feet. She is classed 100 A at London Lloyds and 20 years A1 at Liverpool Lloyds (the highest class in each). Her saloon is 66 feet long, and is fitted up most luxuriously. The accommodation for intermediate and steerage passengers will be of a superior character, especial regard having been paid to the ventilation of these portions of the vessel. She affords accommodation for 450 passengers of all classes. The Somerset has two compound surface condensing engines, the cylinder of one being 75 inches and the other 40 inches diameter; stroke, 45 inches. They are by Blair & Co (limited), and are 250 nominal horse power, but capable of working up to 1,200 power. The Somerset is commanded by Captain Western, formerly captain of the Arragon, the pioneer steamer of the fleet.—London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

LAUNCHED—At Essex, June 2, from the shipyard of Aaron O Burnham, a schr of 130 tons, intended for the Bank fishery, to be owned by David Crowell and others, of Beverly. June 3, from the shipyard of John James, a clipper schr of 160 tons, to be owned by William Mattheson and others, of Provincetown, designed for the fishing business, and to be called the William Mattheson. Adams & Story also launched a schr of 125 tons, owned by Samuel Lane & Bro., of Gloucester, to be employed in the cod and mackerel fishery.

At Brewster, 31st inst, from McGilvery & Co's yard, a ship of 1,400 tons, named Mary A Nickels, owned by the builders and others, to be commanded by Capt David Nickels, of Searsport. She will load immediately for Liverpool, with deals. Also from the yard of Oakes & Son, a barkentine of 550 tons, named Mary Jenness.

At East Boston, June 5, from the yard of Smith & Townsend, the clipper schr Samuel Wackville.

SPOKEN.

Ship Vancouver, of and for Liverpool from St John, NB, June 4, lat 42 06, lon 65 24.
Ship Nereus (Br), from Liverpool for San Francisco, April 11, lat 17 S, lon 3 02 W.
Ship "Dundee" (doubtless Duncraig, Br) from San Francisco for Liverpool, April 10, lat 3 S, lon 27 W.
Bark Savanna (Br), from Cork for Hampton Roads, May 15, lat 49 06, lon 16.
Bark Rudolph (Ger), from Hamburg for Wilmington, NC, May 16, lat 49, lon 19.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS.

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, No 46 Fleet street, or to the Paris office, Rue Scribe, the arrivals at and departures from European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge and published.

Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Mediterranean ports will find the Paris office the more economical and expeditious for telegraphing news.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

BRISTOL, June 6—Arrived, ship Royal Charlie (Br), St Clair, Samarang.

Sailed 5th, Jane, for New York.

PLYMOUTH, June 6—Arrived, steamer Frisia (Ger), Meier, New York for Hamburg.

LONDON, June 6—Ship Niagara (Br), McFarlane, from New York for Liverpool, went ashore near South Stack Island, Holyhead, and will probably be a total loss. Crew saved in the boats. [The Niagara registered 1675 tons, was built in Greenock in 1847, and hailed from Glasgow. Her cargo consisted of 5346 bales cotton, 172 packages wooden ware, 574 cases sewing machines, 20 gallons sp oil and 20,000 staves.]

FOREIGN PORTS.

BOMBAY, May 2—In port, ships Greenock (Br), Walker, for New York; Stowell Brown (Br), Anderson, for Liverpool; Tabor, Taylor, for Havre; Ardenlea (Br), Davis, for do or New York; Reporter, Spring, and Majestic, Minot, unc; bark Milo, Kracht, for Maulmain; and others reported later.

COLOMBO, April 25—In port, bark Pandita (Fr), Courtier, for New York.

CALCUTTA, April 30—In port, Redgauntlet (Br), Swan; Cherwell (Br), Weale; Bengal (Br), Code, Waterloo (Br), Armstrong; Prince Rudolph (Br), Wishart, and Gandee, Jacobs, all for New York; Timour, Robbins, for Boston; Gilbert, Thompson (Br), Magee for San Francisco; Jean Ingelow, Shillaber; Valiant, Dunham; Cromwell, Richardson, and Sea Witch, Lunt, unc; and others reported later.

Went to sea from Saugor April 25, ship Victoria Nyanza (Br), Large, for New York; bark P C Merryman, Young, for Boston, 28th, ships Thos Dana, Wilbur, and British Navy (Br), Atkinson, for New York.

HALIFAX, June 4—Arrived, steamer Beta (Br), St Thomas and Bermuda.

IQUIQUE, April 22—Sailed, bark Mary Belle Roberts, Gray, San Francisco.

RANGOON, April 23—In port ships John W Cushing, Baxter, from Kurrachee, arrived 19th, unc; Clytie (Br), Pottinger, from Mauritius, arrived 22d, for Europe; Eliza A Kenney (Br), Pitman, from Bombay, arrived 19th, for Europe.

Sailed April 19 (not May 22), ship Storm King, Boyd, English Channel.

SMYRNA, May 13—Cleared, bark Soloboda (Aus), Perisa, New York.

SINGAPORE, April 9—Sailed, ship Tirrell, Morgan, Maulmain.

In port April 22, ships Cuba, Theobald, for Burmah; Matilda, Carver, for Hong Kong; barks Our Annie (Br), Eden, for New York; Friedrich Hartvig (Ger), Walters, from do, arrived 17th; and others reported later.

[PER STEAMER ADRIATIC.]

ABERDEEN, May 23—Arrived, Hermann Behert, Griese, New York.
ANTWERP, May 24—Sailed, Tyro, Robbins, America; W E Cann, Cann, Sandy Hook.
ACCRA, April 24—In port, Lemuel, Hultman, unc; Star King, Seaburne, do.
BORDEAUX, May 22—Arrived, Auguste Durien, Rufflen, New Orleans.
DEAL, May 24—Arrived, Nancy, MacDonald, Antwerp for Boston (and anchored).
DUNGENESS, May 24—Off, Republic, Phillips, from Antwerp for Philadelphia.
DUBLIN, May 22—Arrived, Wm McGilvery, Blanchard, San Francisco.
FAYAL, April 29—Arrived, Kate Williams, Hale, Terceira.
GIBRALTAR, May 13—Cleared, Neptune's Car, Pike (from New York), Cette.
HARTLEPOOL, May 22—Arrived, Trevelyan, Loftus, San Francisco.
LIVERPOOL, May 24—Arrived, Pennsylvania (s), Harris, Philadelphia; Zelica, Gould, Portland, O; 25th, Stephenson (s), Mellon, New York.
Cleared 24th, Texas, Steffens, Sandy Hook.
Off Great Ormshead 22d, Uncle Joe, Chase, from Liverpool for Gloucester, Mass.
LONDON, May 25—Sailed from Gravesend, Typhon, Thomeson, New York.
LONDONDERRY, May 22—Sailed, Village Belle, Little, Baltimore.
LEGHORN, May 22—Sailed, Suez, Criscuola, New York.
MARSALA, May 8—Arrived, Lawrence, Hawes, Norfolk.
OPORTO, May 8—Arrived, Innisfail, Endicott, New York.
Sailed 8th, Annie Batchelder, Steelman, St Thomas; 11th, Fortuna, Mesquito, New York.
SUNDERLAND, May 25—Arrived, Olga, Segebarth, New York.
REVAL, May 20—Arrived, Frank Pendleton, Nichols, New Orleans; Lizzie Moses, Cox, Savannah.
SINGAPORE, April 17—Arrived, Friedrich Hartwig, Wollers, New York.
SOURABAYA, April 5—Arrived, Sapphire, Berry, Batavia.
Sailed 8th, Akbar, Lawson, Pararoekan.
SANTA CRUZ, April 2—Arrived, Azor, Leckie, Fayal (and sailed for Boston).
TEXEL, May 25—Arrived, Magna, Zachariassen, Pensacola.
WHYDAH, WCA, April 22—In port Bolivia, Everett, unc.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—The British King, Quinn, from San Francisco, reports, May 8, in lat 30 N, lon 44 W, passed a waterlogged vessel, hull painted black outside and white bulwarks inside; masts and rudder gone; bowsprit and part of the gear standing; hull apparently in good order, but covered with large quantities of barnacles; about 600 tons, American build, and name on port quarter in gilt letters.

STOCKHOLM, May 18—Navigation is open to the ports north of this place as far as Ornskoldsvik.

Accounts from Umea of May 12 state that the Gulf of Bothnia is open to Ronden; between that place and Bredskar there is still ice, but it is not strong. At Ternas pilot station there is also ice as far as the outward shoals. Open water could not be discovered from Rathar.

The ice is still strong at Raparanda. The river, as well as the Baltic in that vicinity, are still so strongly covered that they can be crossed by horses and sledges. As the weather is very fine and mild it is hoped that navigation may begin sooner than was expected.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 4—Arrived, schrs M A Lyons, Boston; Louisa Birdsall, New Bedford.
Sailed—Schrs C H Lawrence, Boston; Annie E Ketchum, do; Daisy E Parkhurst, for Georgetown.
5th—Arrived, schrs H M Buell, Boston; Florence N Towne, Herschel, and Rachel Seaman, —— for Georgetown.
Sailed—Schrs Ira Laffrinier, Washington; Nellie C Payne, and Mary R Somers, Boston.
APPONAUG, June 4—Arrived, schr Frank Leaming, Cullen, Georgetown, DC.
BOSTON, June 5—Arrived, steamer Batavia (Br), Mouland, Liverpool; brigs Aristos (Br), Tucker, Surinam; Tally-Ho, Libby, Ponce, PR; Countess (Br), Burrie, Barbados; Varnum H Hill, Patrick, St Domingo; Grace Lathrop, Atwood, Cape Haytien; Rocky Glen, Higgins, Weehawken; schrs Mary B Tower, Ellis, Baracoa; David Currie, Darrell, New Smyrna, Fla; Wm H Lewis, Baxter, Alexandria; Mary E McHall, Hall, do; Chas H Gibson, Emery, Baltimore; Mary Cobb, Humphrey, Philadelphia; J F Duren, Cook, Weehawken; Jonathan May, Neal, do; Globe, Herrick, do; Ruth Shaw, Shaw, do; L A Burlingame, Burlingame, do; Mauna Loa, Sanborn, Hoboken; C H Eaton, Young, do; Alexandrea, Falkenham, Elizabethport.
Also arrived, brigs Venture (Br), Falker, Rio Grande; Annie Mitchell (Br), Pike, St Thomas; schrs George S Hunt, Dexter, Cardenas; Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, Port Caledonia, CB; Allen Green, Greene, Alexandria; Fannie W Johnson, Outon, do; Mabel Thomas, Randall; Sarah A Reed, Tuthill; Lottie, Taylor, and Belle Hardy, Baker, Baltimore; Twenty-One Friends, Jeffers, do; West Dennis, Crowell; Flora M Crowley, Crowley; Scio, Smith, and Northern Light, Harper, Philadelphia; L A Boardman, Norwood; Frank Herbert, Crowell; Wm Capes, Kelly; Granite State, Burgess; George Tauline, Adams, and Ann E Martin, Harding, Weehawken; Challenge, Marshall; J C Nash, Crowley, and J H Hancock, Hilyard, Hoboken; Virginia, Beers, New York.
Cleared—Steamers Carroll, Wright, Halifax; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bears, New York; schrs Susan Scranton, Farrell, Georgetown, DC; J E Pratt, Crowell, Baltimore.
Sailed—Steamer Atlas; bark Cheshire.
6th—Arrived, steamer Johns Hopkins, Hallett, Weehawken; brigs Melrose, Briggs, Naguabo, PR; Montrose (Br), Latham, Barbados; Mary D Haskell, Haskell, Georgetown, DC; Ida L Ray, Haskell, Philadelphia; schrs Mary E Graham, Morris, Port Spain; Sarah G Hoffman, Hoffman, Alexandria; Geo H Bent, Smith, do; Isaac Oberton, Crockett, do; Lizzie Young, do (with loss of heads of main and mizzen masts, as before reported); J B Austin, Williams, Georgetown, DC; Royal Arch, Crowell, do; Emily & Jennie, Hewitt, do; Alfred W Fisk, Kelly, Baltimore; Uriah B Fiske, Crowell, do; Skylark, Small, do; Mary T Bryan, Thompson, do; Ada Baker, Dobbin, do; Ellen Morrison, Dodge, Hoboken; Alston, Fitzgerald, do; Com Kearny, Mason, do (see Miscellany); Martha Weeks, Somes, Rondout; Geo Sawyer, Hinckly, Philadelphia; Emma L Porter, Chapman, do, Ward J Parks, Bogart, Weehawken; Boston, Nickerson, do.
Returned—Schr Mary L Peters, for New Orleans (see Miscellany).
BALTIMORE, June 5—Arrived, steamer Nestorian (Br), Wylie, Liverpool; bark Ellen Stevens, Brown, Matanzas.
Also arrived, steamer Woodward, Young, New York; schrs Wm Slater, Keller, Sagua; Clara E Simpson, Talpey, Portsmouth, NH.
Cleared—Steamers Braunschweig (Ger), Undeutsch, Bremen; Albemarle, New York; barks Aristides (Nor), Wold, Rotterdam; Emmanuel (Swe), Hanssen, Bristol; schr Margaret & Lucy, Avery, New York.
Also cleared, steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Foster, New York; schrs J B Carrington, Parker, New Haven; R M Clark, Cropper, Bridgeport; S H Howes, Fort, Boston; Fred Walton, Rich, do; David L Taylor, Dugan, Charleston.
Sailed—Steamer Braunschweig; barks Conquistatore, Ocean Traveller; schr Maggie E Gray.
6th—Arrived, steamers Nestorian (Br), Wylie, Liverpool via Halifax; Saragossa, Hooper, Savannah; Octarora, Reynolds, New York.
Also arrived, barks Luigi S (Aus), Antonicich, Queenstown; Hohenzollern (Ger), Behrendt, Middleburg; barks Clarabella, Tracey, Matanzas; Italia (Br), Crowell, St Johns, PR; Maggie Vail (Br), Pratt, Havana; Liberty, Devereux, Matanzas; schr Lucy M Jenkins, Nassau.
BRUNSWICK, Ga, June 5—Arrived, bark Speedwell (Br), Tower, Baltimore.
BULL RIVER, SC, June 3—Sailed, ship Mary Stewart (Br), Fullerton, London; bark Aurora (Br), Churchill, do; brig Saladin (Br), Williams, Swansea.
BANGOR, June 3—Cleared, schrs Isabella Thompson, Howe, New York; Geo Savage, Walker, do.
4th—Cleared, schr Sea Nymph, Dow, Washington, DC.
BATH, June 3—Arrived, schr Trenton, Mills, Elizabethport.
Sailed—Schr Sarah C Smith, Washington, DC.
4th—Arrived, schrs Enos B Phillips, Baker, Boston, to load for Baltimore; Montana, Bearse, do, to load for Georgetown, DC; Henry D May, May, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Brig Mary C Rosevelt, Gibbs, Georgetown, DC; schrs Eddie F Treat, Hodgdon, and Samuel Nash, Harris, New York.
BRIDGEPORT, June 4—Arrived, schrs Belle, from New York; B Somers, from Baltimore; sloop Agent, from New York.
CHARLESTON, June 5—Arrived, steamer Georgia, Crowell, New York.
Cleared—Steamers Champion, Lockwood, New York; Fanita, Hunter, Philadelphia; barks Wahsatch (Br), Graham, Liverpool; Yuba (Br), Graham, do.
6th—Arrived, steamer Calvert, Foley, Baltimore; schrs C A Jones, Kent, Boston; Burdett Hart, Brooks, New York; Exchange, Fredericksburg.
Sailed—Bark Yuba.
CALAIS, May 31—Cleared, schrs B L Eaton, Pearson, New York.
June 1—Cleared, schrs Maggie Todd, Richardson; Sarah Eaton, Prescott, and Union, Mitchell, New York.
DARIEN, Ga, May 29—Cleared, bark Nystad (Nor), Christensen, Newry.
June 1—Arrived, barks Memoria (Nor), Arvesen, Frederickstadt; J L Wickwire (Br), Murray, Boston; schr Lizzie Heyer, Portland, Me.
Cleared—Bark Europa (Nor), Mikkelsen, Antwerp.
DIGHTON, June 3—Arrived, schr R S Dean, White, Hoboken.
Sailed—Schr Tillie E, Haskins, and John Lozier, Lincoln, New York.
EDGARTOWN, May 31—Arrived, schr Wm Mitchell, New York for Machiasport.
FERNANDINA, May 29—Arrived, H H Seavey, Frost, New Haven to load for Bridgeport.
FORTRESS MONROE, June 5—Passed in for Baltimore, bark "Louis S," from Havre; brig Liberty, Devereux, from Matanzas; schr J J Pharo, from West Indies.
Passed out—Steamer Gracia (Sp), for Liverpool; brig D C Chapman, Matanzas.
Sailed—Bark Norsk Flag (Nor), for Baltimore; brig Abbie C Titcomb (from Rio Janeiro), do.
FALL RIVER, June 4—Arrived, schrs Wm Mason, French, Georgetown, DC; Jennie Rosalene, Tooker, do; Ney, Chase, Philadelphia; Elias Ross; E M Clark; —— Eddy.
GALVESTON, May 31—Cleared, schr S S Buckingham, Mock, Tampico (and sailed June 1).
June 1—Cleared, schr Jefferson, Powers, Frontera.
Sailed—Steamer San Jacinto (Br), Ricker, Liverpool; schr J McInnis, Smith, Tuxpan.
4th—Sailed, ship Algoma (Br), Curry, Liverpool.
5th—Sailed, steamer George W Clyde, Pennington, New York; schr P C Schultz, Portsmouth, NH.
GEORGETOWN, SC, May 26—Arrived, schrs Windward, Staples, Charleston; 28th, Julia R Floyd, Squires, New York; Louisa Frazier, Crawford, Norfolk; 31st, B I Hazard, Brewster, New York.
Cleared 28th, schrs Harmona, for Waldoboro; 29th, Vraie, Thompson, New York; M H Stockham, Cordery, do.
JACKSONVILLE, May 29—Arrived, schrs Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Philadelphia; 31st, Georgietta, Curtis, New York; Anna Leland, Homa, Belfast; J G Drew, Foss, do.
Cleared 29th, schrs Ralph Howes, Burgess, New York; Allie Belden, Harrison, do; Eva Adell, Ellis, do; E S Gildersleeve, Jordan, Portland, Ct.
MILLBRIDGE, May 28—Sailed, brig Juliet B Clark, Shaw, Trinidad; schr Cypress, Strout, New York.
NEW ORLEANS, June 1—Arrived, bark Rosario (Sp), Gorodo, Malaga; schr Gertrude Howes, Ward, Ruatan.
5th—Arrived, steamer Knickerbocker, Kemble, New York; bark Bristol, Fossett, St Thomas; brig Charlotte Buck, Briggs, Havana.
Cleared—Steamer Hudson, Gager, New York; schr Anna, Hawkins, Havre.
PASS, June 5—Arrived, brig Maria W Norwood, Andrews, Havana.
Also arrived, bark C E Jayne, Hawkins, Havana for orders.
Sailed—Ship Sandusky, Lowden, Pensacola; brig Edith Hall, Bunker, Genoa.
Also sailed, steamer Juniata, for Havana, &c.
Inside the bar—Ship Forest Eagle, for Havre.
6th—Arrived, ship Sciota (Br), Mitchell, Liverpool.
Sailed—Steamers Hudson, and Cuba; ship Calcutta (Br).
Outside, coaling, steamer Andean (Br), for Liverpool.
On the bar—Ship Baden, for Liverpool.
NORFOLK, June 5—Arrived, schr Crisis, Bowen, New York.
NEWBURYPORT, June 4—Arrived, schrs Pacific, Perry, Elizabethport; Abbott Lawrence, Handy, Philadelphia; Favorite, Butler, Hoboken.
Sailed—Schrs Nadab, Gurney, New York; Four Sisters, Bickmore, Baltimore; F St Clair Edwards, Ireland, Philadelphia.
NEW BEDFORD, June 4—Arrived, schrs Julia A Berkele, Saunderson, Hoboken; Fannie & Edith, Baltimore; Mary P Hudson, Alexandria; Ann T Sipple, Hoboken; George W Cummings, Weehawken; Louisa Frances, New York.
5th—Sailed, schrs William D Mangham, New York; Oregon, do.
NEWPORT, June 3, PM—Arrived, schr Anaconda, Fickett, New York for Fall River, after discharging part of cargo.
Also, schrs Lucy Baker, Allen, from Seaconnet for Philadelphia; Oregon, Brink, Providence for Malden, NY; Adelaide, Raynor, do for New York; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton for do; R P King, Bliven, Somerset for do; A B Leaming, Brower, Fall River for Rondout; sloop Ida E Vail, Norton, Fall River for New York, (and all sailed 4th except the Lucy Baker, for Philadelphia.)
Sailed—Schrs John Brooks, Fox, Providence for New York; Theodore Dean, Burt, Fall River for Norfolk.
4th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr G Stancliffe, Frayne, Philadelphia.
Also, schr C W Cummings, Boult, Weehawken for New Bedford (and sailed 5th AM).
PM—Arrived, schrs Lavina Jane, Mott, Hoboken; James M Bayles, Arnold, from do; Native, Dehart, from Rondout; Florence, Sackett, Fall River for New York; H W Thomson, McGarty, do for do; Tillie E, Haskins, Dighton for do.
Also arrived, schrs Surprise, Seaman, Fall River for New York; T S McLelland, Farr, do for do; Harvest, Corwin, Providence for do; Lucy Baker, Allen, Seaconnet for Philadelphia.
Sailed—Schrs A H Leaming, Brower, Fall River for Philadelphia; R P King, Bliven, Somerset for New York; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton for do; Adelaide, Prentiss, Providence for do; Anaconda, Whitaker, New York for Fall River; Christiana, Gardner, do for Vineyard Haven, to load for do; sloop Ida E Vail, Norton, Fall River for New York.
5th, AM—Arrived, sloop Belle Breckenridge, Mott, New York.
NARRAGANSETT PIER, RI—Arrived in Dutch Island Harbor June 3, schrs Ella Powell, Peterson, Providence for New York; Oregon, Brink, do for do; S L Simmons, Gandy, Fall River for Philadelphia.
4th—Sailed, schrs S L Simmons, ——, and W E Barnes, Leach, New York.
NEW LONDON, June 4—Arrived, schrs Mary E Amsden, Alexandria; Era, do; Carrie Holmes, do for Groton; Ira Birdsall, do for do; Calvin P Harris, do for Alyn's Point; G L Fessenden, do for do; Daniel Webster, Hoboken for Providence; Amos Briggs, Groton for do.
5th—Sailed, schr Armenia Bartlett, Philadelphia.
NORWICH, June 4—Arrived, schrs Samuel Crocker from Hoboken; Jennie Russ, do.
NEW HAVEN, June 4—Arrived, schrs Tabitha & Hannah, Hoboken; Vineyard, Rosebrook, Ponce; Rodney Parker, Parker, Baltimore; R M Sharp, Grace, Georgetown, DC.
Cleared—Schrs Wm H Kenzie, Sopar, Baltimore; Oliver Scofield, for do.
PASS CAVALLO, May 25—Sailed, schrs G M Porter, Allen, Fulton (Texas); 29th, Jonas H French, Harksen, Pensacola; Buddig, Voss, Pascagoula; River Queen, Haskell, Brashear City, La; Eliza Anderson, Clark, Pensacola.
PENSACOLA, June 1—Cleared, bark Emilia (Russ), Osterman, Liverpool; schr Julia E Willets, Dayton, Ct.
2—Arrived, brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, New York; schr Sea Dog (Br), Allen, Galveston.
Cleared—Bark Malabar (Fr), LeRoy, Gibraltar; schr Laurence, Indianola.
PORT ROYAL, SC, June 5—Sailed, steamer Montgomery, Faircloth, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, June 5—Arrived, steamers Nederland (Belg), James, Antwerp; Geo H Stout, Ford, New York; schrs Clara Rankin, Rogers, Bangor; L M Lovell, Borden, Tiverton, R I; Emma M, Fox, Fall River; Watchful, Newport.
Also arrived, brig A B Patterson, (Br), Keith, Porto Cabello; schrs Speculator, Huffington, San Blas; Jessie W Starr, Frink, Boston; Watchful, Gill, Newport; Emma M Fox, Case, Fall River.
Below—Schrs Addie B Bacon, Charleston; Addie Todd, Calais; W A Levering, St Mary's.
Cleared—Steamers Roman, Crowell, Boston; Hunter, Sherman, Providence; Vindicator, Rogers, do; Wyoming, Teal, Savannah; Equator, Hinckley, Charleston. Experiment, Allen, New York; barks Senator (Br), Porter, Panama; Pohono (Br), Sangster, Mobile Bay; brigs Sarah Wallace, Armstrong, St John, NB; Bonny Mary, Pallot, La Poile, NF; schrs A R Tilton, Birdsall, Lisbon; B F Farnham, Brewster, Tampico; W F Cushing, Cramer, Charleston; Wm Magee, Walt, Washington, DC; Julia & Elizabeth, Avery, Bristol, Me; Mars Hill, Miller, do; Wm M Wilson, Brown, Providence; Kate Newman, Newman, New Haven.
Also cleared, barks Meteor (Nor), Van Reivel, Stettin; brigs Geo E Dale, Bangor; Ada Fulton (Br), Laguayra; schrs M L St Pierre, St John, NB; Annie Freeman, Booth Bay; Nathan Cleaves, Wellfleet.
Sailed—Steamers Roman, Hunter, and Wyoming.
6th—Arrived, ship Henry Pelham (Br), Dakin, Liverpool; bark Ephriam Williams, Keene, Pensacola; schrs Commodore Stewart, Wilson, White Hill, NC.
NEWCASTLE, Del, June 5—Schrs Edward Kidder, for Boston; Quoddy, for Portland, and Benj Oliver, for Wellfleet, passed down this morning.
Brig G F Geery, for Cardenas, and schr Curtis Tilton for Caibarien, passed down last evening.
Noon—Brig Geertruida & Cornelia (Dutch), for Koenigsburg, passed down at 10:30 AM.
PM—Steamers Roman, for Boston; Wyoming, for Savannah, and Hunter, for Providence, passed down this PM.
DELAWARE BREAKWATER, June 5—Arrived last evening brig Lulan (Br), from Barbados for orders; also, during the night, bark Commodore Dupont, 12 days from Matanzas for orders.
PM—Arrived to-day, schrs Clara E Bergen, from Trinidad, Franconia, from Cardenas, for orders. Brig Lulan has been ordered to New York. The other vessels remain as they were this morning. A deep bark arrived at 3:30 PM.
PORTLAND, June 5—Arrived, steamer Chesapeake, Mangham, New York; brig Arctic, Pictou, NS; bark Isaac Jackson, Boston.
Also arrived, schrs C F Young, Hume, Baltimore; David Torrey, Soule, Raritan River; Franconia, Borden, do.
Cleared—Bark Blanche Howe, Chase, Buenos Ayres; brig Kate, Pictou, NS; schr Geo V Jordan, Duncan, Buenos Ayres.
Sailed—Bark Emma Parker.
6th—Arrived, brig Walter Howes, Boynton, Baltimore; schrs Charles E Hellier, Coombs, Fernandina; Annie Amsden, Matthewson, Baltimore; Elva E Pettingill, Coggins, Philadelphia; Wave, Falkenham, New York.
PROVIDENCE, June 4—Arrived, steamers Williamsport, Willetts, New Orleans, via Boston; Florida, Crocker, Philadelphia; schrs L B Cowperthwaite, Jones; Florence I Lockwood, St John, and Peter H Crowell, Chase, Georgetown, DC; Mary F Corson, Corson; Archer & Reeves, Smith, and White Foam, Milliken, Alexandria; Mary, McGee; R W Tull, Shropshire, and Mary E Smith, Green, Baltimore; Georgia, McClure; Anna Bell, Griffin; John Johnson, Magee, and L S Levering, Corson, Philadelphia; Horizon, ——, Rondout for Pawtucket; C W Locke, Bunce; Willard P Phillips, Hawkins; Orion, Smith, and Jane Maria, Smith, Rondout; Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Poughkeepsie; Martha P King, Jarvis, do; Marietta Smith, Preston, Cedar Hill; Luna, Wells, Manhattanville; Julia E Tate, Tate, Verplank's Point; Amos Briggs, Dunn, Haverstraw; Fanny Fern, Eaton; L S Hatch, Kelsey; Laura Robinson, Robinson, and Albert Pharo, Bingham, Weehawken; John Balch, Hannah; Henrietta, McAlinden; S M Tyler, Hart; Henry May, Hatch; Harriet Lewis, Searle; Wm N Gesner, Egbert; Mary C Carroll, Carroll, and Sarah Clark, Griffin, Hoboken.
Sailed—Brig Manzanilla, Robbins, New York (or Philadelphia); schrs Sophia Godfrey, Young, Philadelphia; Xebec, Shropshire; Wm Whitehead, Titus; Harvest, Corwin; Evergreen, Turner, and Ruth Thomas, Clifford, New York.
PAWTUCKET, June 4—Sailed, schrs Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Philadelphia; Mary Eliza, Colamer; Star, Bray; New Globe, Bray, and W H Warford, Sprague, New York.
RICHMOND, June 3—Arrived, steamer Wyanoke, Couch, New York; brig Ella, Leitch, do; schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Rockport.
4th—Sailed, bark Braziliera (Ger), Jachens, City Point, to finish for Rio Janeiro.
ROCKLAND, May 30—Arrived, schr Excel, Poland, New York.
Sailed 27th, schrs Laconia, Crockett, and James Henry, Snow, for New York; Ist, Aristo, Elwell, for Boston; E G Knight, Pratt; N Sumter, Pinkham; Nile, Metcalf, and Mary Susan, Snow, New York.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 28—Arrived, schrs Active, Jacobson, Takao; Mary (Tah), Hodgkins, Tahiti.
Cleared—Ship Camilla, Humphrey, Mazatlan (not as before reported).
Sailed—Ship Peeress (Br), Miller, Flint Island.
June 3—Sailed, bark Hansa (Ger), Quest, Apia (Navigator's Island).
4th—Sailed, ship Staffordshire (Br), Gunson, Liverpool; bark Ferdinand Brumm (Ger), Voss, Cork via Mexico.
SEATTLE, May 29—Arrived, ship Alaska, Tuttle, San Francisco.
SAVANNAH, June 5—Arrived, schr Clara Merrick, Ireland, Charleston.
Cleared—Bark Paquette de Cantabria (Sp), Vita, Santander.
Sailed—Steamers Seminole, Matthews, Boston; San Jacinto, Hazard, New York.
6th—Arrived, steamer Ashland, Whitehurst, New York.
Sailed—Schr E L Dow, Daboll, New York and New Haven.
SATILLA, May 26—Sailed, schr Agnes, Hodgdon, Bath.
28th—Cleared, schr Kate Foster, Strout, New York.
SALEM, June 3—Arrived, schrs William Thomas, Littlejohn, Elizabethport; Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Weehawken; Charles Couery, Colombo, Bangor for New York.
5th—Arrived, brig Princeton, Wells, Elizabethport; schrs Sarah, Norwood, and Malabar, Welch, do; Calvin S Edwards, Corson, Port Johnson.
STONINGTON, June 4—Arrived, schrs Kate Kearney, Avery, Rondout; Dreadnaught, Saunders, Hoboken for East Greenwich; sloop Emeline, Caswell, New York for Narragansett Pier (last two sailed).
VINEYARD HAVEN, June 4—Arrived, schrs Mary T Bryan, from Georgetown, DC, for Boston; Susan Ross, Weehawken for do; Satilla, Rivers, Satilla River, Ga, for Bath; Adeliza, Windsor, NS, for New York; Chas E Sampson, Boston for Georgetown, DC; Kate E Gifford, and Julia A Ward, do for Philadelphia; Sarah Shubert, do for Atlantic City.
Sailed—Schrs Mary Pickard (Br), for Fall River; Susan Ross, Satilla.
Schr Adeline Hamlin sailed June 3.
5th—Arrived, schrs Ellen Morrison, from Hoboken for Boston; Ulalume (Br), New York for St John, NB; Lady Ellen, Boston for Philadelphia; Charlotte Fish, Bath for do; Mabel, Calais for New York.
Sailed—Schrs Mary T Bryan, E H Williams, Ellen Morrison, and Ulalume (Br).
Passed by—Bark Endeavor, Mumford, from New York for Boston.
WILMINGTON, NC, June 4—Arrived, steamer Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore.
5th—Arrived, steamer Gulf Stream, Jones, New York.
Sailed—Steamer Benefactor, Wood, New York.
WAREHAM, June 3—Arrived, schrs Argo, Gurney, New York; Fair Wind, Bowman, do.
WESTERLY, June 1—Sailed, schr Lizzie Bennett, Adams, Philadelphia.
2d—Arrived, sloop Emma A Johnson, Smith, Rondout.
WARREN, June 4—Arrived, schr Mary H Mifflin, Ferris, Hoboken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity required; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States for numerous causes; no publicity; no fees in advance. FREDERICK I. KING, Lawyer and Notary Public, 363 Broadway. Residence offices—No. 6 Eighth street, near Third avenue.

"A B" HYATT'S DOUBLE STRENGTH LIFE BALSAM has stood a 27 years' public test and by over 200,000 great cures of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Neuralgia, old Ulcers, Gout, as well as diseases arising from impurity of Blood, gained the name of "Medical Wonder." Price $1 25. Depot, 246 Grand street, New York. Sent by express everywhere. $6 50 per half dozen. Sold by all druggists.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, CORNER of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

THE BABIES' LIFEBOAT.

The Floating Hospital Rapidly Nearing Completion.

Aid Required from the Public to Finish the Work—Reasons Why a Prompt and Generous Response Should Be Given.

There is no season of the year when the tenements of the metropolis are more than barely endurable by the working men and women who inhabit them. Aside from the fact that they are habitations of the vicious of both sexes and all ages, and contain the virus of dangerous moral infection, they deserve the attention of our wealthier citizens for the reason that they are hotbeds in which from season to season are generated epidemics and pestilences that, allowed to gather force, soon sweep over all barriers and enter the homes of the cleanly and well fed. There is, in fact, hardly a month in the year that certain dreaded contagions do not carry off numbers of victims in several districts of the city where defective sewerage, unclean streets and overcrowded buildings at all times greatly increase the death rate. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics are in this regard well worth careful study, for the danger is not a remote one, and every reader of the HERALD must feel that these gathering plagues threaten to assail his or her life nearly as much as the lives of those who are only "our neighbors." Utopia

PROMISES TO REMOVE OUR TENEMENTS FROM THE CITY,

substituting for them cleanly and well ventilated apartments suited to the wants of families of this or that number of persons, and so arranged as to insure all the privacy of a separate residence at a cost within the means of the thrifty artisan or laborer. But these promises are far from realization, while the ills they are expected to remedy are multiplying about us daily. Some present action is required toward bettering the condition of the victims of existing evils, be it never so little, and no effort made in that direction can be without good fruit. To take a mother with her sick and well children only for a day from one of those prison houses would seem to promise little, and yet in the past year it proved to be a life-saving scheme of great importance. Not only is the effect produced upon the system of the sufferer directly noticeable, but it is of considerable duration. That the blood poisoned by foul gases and an often breathed atmosphere is cleansed by making the lungs for a dozen hours the recipient of constant supplies of pure air is not all; the imagination comes into play, a new interest in life and its surroundings is inspired, and emotions of hope and pleasure that have long lain dormant are aroused. Hope will always nerve the heart, and especially the heart of a child, in which the possible and the probable are interchangeable. To those who are accustomed to frequent excursions by land and water during the heated term a six hours' sail is often fatiguing, but to the child to whom the experience is new it is always refreshing and delightful. The face that was despondent, almost stolid, in the morning will light up with appreciation and enjoyment, and eyes that were dull and sunken will gleam with a lustre that is significant of more than feverish excitement.

THE PHYSICIANS OF THE POOR.

The dispensary doctors, to the number of more than 200, gave to the work of St. John's Guild, last summer, their warmest approval and a hearty co-operation. The Floating Hospital was not only a great aid to them in their treatment of children suffering from epidemic diseases, but, to use the words of one of their number, "it was more powful for good than all the drugs in the world." During the eighteen excursions given in behalf of the sick children of the destitute, last year, under the management of the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, over 15,000 little ones, with their mothers, were taken on board and given a day's sail over the waters of the Hudson, the Sound or the lower bay. An efficient corps of volunteer physicians was each day in attendance, a bountiful supply of wholesome food, skilfully prepared, was daily served, and the convalescents were entertained by frequent selections of music performed on the upper deck. Seeing those mothers and their sick children on one of those occasions you would be puzzled at first to distinguish them from the ordinary excursionists, save by the great number of infants present. There were always the same bright looks, the same eagerness and outbursts of curiosity. But after a little time you noticed that on most faces the look of enjoyment was more subdued, till in some instances it gave place to an appearance of dreamy doubt and questioning.

THESE UNFORTUNATE MOTHERS

seemed hardly able to realize that, in the midst of accumulated disappointments and trials, this day could have come to them. Unable to buy fuel or the simplest food, let alone costly drugs and delicacies to tempt the palate of their feverish little sufferers, they had gathered them to their bosoms, and through long, dreary days and nights had showered upon them all the gifts they could offer—devotion and tears. Suddenly from the far away homes of the rich and from many an humbler fireside a hand is reached out to them, and they are guided to "The Babies' Lifeboat," lying upon the bright water and in the glorious sunshine, to the mother's eye like an enchanted palace. Perhaps the little one had been pining for ice, which the mother, hardly able to procure the simplest and coarsest articles of food, could not purchase; if so, how welcome must have been the sight of the huge blocks of frozen water, sparkling from ten thousand prisms in the sunlight. Fresh, pure milk by the hundred quarts was daily poured into white earthen mugs by fair hands and passed among the children while breakfast and dinner were being prepared. Those were pleasant days, indeed, compared with the tedious flight of time in the garrets and cellars from which these poor souls had been drawn.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE EXCURSIONS.

The Floating Hospital excursions exercised a marked effect upon these poor creatures in another way. The neighbors of the afflicted mother seemed to vie with each other in loaning her garments in which to make a presentable appearance abroad, seeming in some sense to think the credit of the neighborhood at stake, and often the excursionist came attended to the wharf by a troup of these friends and neighbors. It came to pass that a healthy feeling of pride in being neatly attired and cleanly in habit was revived from the ashes of poverty, in which it had well nigh burned out. Such a feeling is of great effect in encouraging the very poor to strive harder in overcoming obstacles and bettering their condition, and that feeling once awakened will not soon sink to rest. The neat and comfortable garments worn for a day will create a desire to be always carefully and nicely clad and are incentives to exertion. The neighborly feeling and impulse to aid also grows apace and becomes a source of great practical good in all the daily relations of tenement life. Bickerings and contentions die away, and in their place good will and kindness are brought to life. And as good actions, as well as bad ones, find imitators, these examples of friendliness multiply and cast their seeds in every direction. A better feeling toward the rich and prosperous takes the place of envy and malice, and the charity beginning in fine houses is returned from the homes of the poor.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL AS A PERMANENT INSTITUTION.

No better field for either sanitary or charitable labor can exist than that which has been opened to us by the action of the Master of St. John's Guild. The great numbers that can be treated on board one of the immense river barges—the fact that the barge goes after its patients, making landings at intervals all along the North and East rivers, and the cheap and ready means it affords of giving thousands the benefits of sea breezes and country air, with the diversity of constant changes, are advantages of the greatest importance. Mothers with husbands for whom they must provide food, and with well children as well as sick ones to care for, cannot leave the city, even if they were furnished the means, for any length of time; they must be at home to prepare breakfast and supper for their toilers. But in the middle of the day they can avail themselves of half a dozen hours' sailing and still have time on their return to perform their daily duties. What the public parks are to favored localities, and much more, is the Floating Hospital to the unfavored and overcrowded ones.

IN TIMES WHEN GREAT CONTAGIONS,

like the cholera and yellow fever, visit the city this barge will prove of untold value. Patients can be removed by it to distant and unfrequented places, where the air is uncontaminated and the effect of this removal upon those who are not attacked will be as beneficial as to the victims themselves. A hospital anywhere near the city will cost ten times as much for its construction as this babies' lifeboat, and yet could not find room for one-tenth of those who enjoy the advantages of the latter. Arranged with sea baths, ranges for preparing food, a deck that may be closed in or opened to the air at will and can be heated in winter by steam, as well as with a promenade deck, opened to the breezes, but sheltered overhead, the Floating Hospital will cost but $20,000. Nearly half of this sum has been received from the proceeds of the Lady Washington Reception and the subscriptions of individuals, and it remains for our citizens, without regard to sectarian or national views, which do not enter into this question, to subscribe the remainder of the money required for the purchase. In the words of the Guild's appeal, "What is to be given should be given quickly, as it is in anticipation to inaugurate the excursions on the 1st of July. In order to complete the hospital barge by that time it will be necessary to secure the additional funds without delay. It is seldom that an opportunity is offered to accomplish so much good at so small an expense, and the trustees make this earnest appeal to the charitable, feeling confident that the response will be prompt, hearty and generous." This appeal is signed by the following well known gentlemen:—

Oswald Ottendorfer, office *Staats Zeitung;* E. A. Quintard, No. 9 Broad street; William H. Guion, No. 63 Wall street; J. P. Solomon, No. 319 Broadway; Franklin Edson, No. 23 Whitehall street; George H. Brodhead, No. 10 Broad street; Henry Hentz, No. 5 Hanover street; Gardner G. Yvelin, No. 45 and 47 Park place; James M. Requa, No. 23 South street; John E. DeWitt, No. 261 Broadway; R. J. Cortis, No. 19 Broadway; Samuel A. Lewis, City Hall; L. H. Bates, No. 451 Broadway; Andrew W. Leggat, No. 41 Laight street; Benjamin W. Floyd, No. 33 Front street; Charles Spear, No. 157 Cedar street; James S. Barron, No. 280 Washington street; Charles Bellows, No. 41 Beaver street; William H. Wiley, No. 148 Reade street; John H. Kemp, No. 116 Wall street; Louis V. Sone, No. 159 Front street; Townsend Cox, No. 51 Exchange place; Jenkins Van Schaick, No. 13 Broad street; M. B. Fielding, No. 119 Pearl street; Alvan Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick street.

Contributions may be sent to William H. Guion, Treasurer of the Board, No. 63 Wall street, or to any of the above Trustees.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

The following additional contributions have been received for the Building Fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild:—

FROM THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THROUGH BENJAMIN W. FLOYD.

C. Smith	$25 00	C. Stolpp	$5 00
E. Dougherty	25 00	A. Harmsun	5 00
C. Leeling & Co	25 00	C. Meday	5 00
W. Loel	25 00	F. Miller	5 00
B. W. Floyd	25 00	P. Halstead	5 00
Walter Brush	10 00	A. W. Stevens	5 00
James Flint	10 00	J. Thom	5 00
B. C. Ward	10 00	C. Tietjen	5 00
C. White	10 00	E. T. B.	1 00
E. G. Loel	10 00	J. Dierl	5 00
C. Rose	10 00	W. R. Foster	5 00
J. Wnipperling	10 00	R. Sager	3 00
Watts, Parker & Co	10 00	W. F. Waser	5 00
Beadsley & Co	5 00	A Churchman	5 00
John Cooper	5 00	F. Bechstein	5 00
J. Bohnnell	5 00		

FROM NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THROUGH CHARLES SPEAR.

A. V. Stout & Co	$100	E. Hyatt	$5
Ewell Stout & Co	25	J. Hazeltine	5
Sawyer, Wallace & Co	25	H. Surtzer	5
C. S. Bayliss	25	A. Bonnell	5
L. Hazeltine	20	E. M. Van Tassell	5
Charles Spear	50	A. S. Spaulding	5
J. C. Seager	5	Cash	10
J. Lowery	5		

FROM NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THROUGH JAMES M. REQUA.

From various parties $250

FROM NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, THROUGH JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.

J. Van Schaick and friends $37 55

THROUGH JOHN H. KEMP.

Phelps, Dodge & Co $100
T. Matlock Cheeseman, M. D. 10

THROUGH ANDREW W. LEGGAT.

A Friend $25

THROUGH REV. ALVAH WISWALL.

Eugene M. Earle	$100	Fred Butterfield & Co.	$25
Mrs. Laura E. Buell	25		

SENT TO THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM H. GUION, NO. 63 WALL STREET.

Oswald Ottendorfer	$200 00	D. B. Eaton	$10 00
William H. Wiley	100 00	L. K.	5 00
John L. Brewer	50 00	Cash	6 85

Total	$1,614 40
Previously acknowledged	6,975 00
Grand total	$8,58 540

Contributions are earnestly solicited and may be sent to my office, No. 63 Wall street.

WILLIAM H. GUION.
Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A STEINWAY PIANO, COST $650, LESS THAN HALF; Chickering, $100; a 7¼ octave, great bargain; 7 octave, $150; 7-stop Organs, $85; 2-bank, $175; rent or instalments. PEEK & SON, 23 Clinton place (Eighth street), near Broadway.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also for sale, a number of fine second hand Pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 Fifth avenue, above Sixteenth street.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ONLY $100.—STEINWAY Pianoforte, overstrung, carved legs, every improvement, short time used; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A 10-STOP ORGAN, 3 SETS REEDS, SUB-BASS, $125; 7 stops, $95; 5 stops, $75; upright, grand, square Pianos, Chickering's, Steinway's Weber's, others; part cash, instalments and for rent.
S. X. BALL & CO., 15 East Fourteenth street.

A BARGAIN.—CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE; modern improvements; celebrated maker; $90 with Stool. 243 East 30th street, between 2d and 3d avenues.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO $125; RENT $4; PRINCE Orrgan $75; Pianos, nearly new, $200, $230; instalments taken; Upright Pianos rented. GORDON & SON, 13 East Fourteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL, AT 120 WEST Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, an elegant Steinway & Son Pianoforte, used 8 months; cost $1,000, cheap; brilliant toned four round cornered Bradbury 7¼ octave, carved legs and case, cost $900, for $250; Stool, Cover and Music stand. Pianos have boxes for shipping.

A LADY WILL SELL A CHICKERING & SON'S rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, cost $675, less than half; also Turkish suit Furniture, cost $350, less than $200. 28 Third street, between Bowery and Second av.

A.—$100.—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE; Pianos to rent, $5 per month; instalments received; new Instruments exceedingly low.
GOLDSMITH'S, 26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR ELEGANT Decker & Bros. Pianoforte at a sacrifice; a brilliant toned 7¼ octave, richly carved four round, rosewood case, full agraffe, overstrung Piano, having all improvements; printed guarantee bill of sale; cost $975, for $275; Stool, Cover; box for shipping; an elegant Chickering, 7 octave, $200; also satin cotelaine Parlor Suits, cost $750, for $230; Turkish suit, $100; rep Suits, $35; and complete library, chamber and dining Furniture, in lots to suit. N. B.—Must be sold. Call at five story brown stone private residence No. 47 West 16th street, between 5th and 6th avenues.

"GREAT SOUL IN A SMALL BODY."—WONDER; "Colibri" Pianos; only 4 feet 11 inches long; full 7 octaves. Agency, 24 West Fourteenth street, opposite Van Buren's Gardens.

MANUFACTURERS OF PIANOFORTES WILL FIND it to their interest to obtain estimates from the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, before having their printing done elsewhere

PIANOFORTES TO RENT—OF OUR OWN MANUfacture, by CHICKERING & SONS, 11 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

SMALL PIPE ORGANS.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE ones, from $400 up. Apply for a few days.
H. L. ROOSEVELT, 40 West Eighteenth street.

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOFORTES AND ORgans at bargains for cash; instalments or rent $3 per month upward; Upright Pianos a specialty. BETTS' Warerooms, 788 Broadway, corner Tenth street.

VERY CHEAP NEW FIRST CLASS 7¼ OCTAVE Piano, which was taken for debt. Can be seen at HENRY BEHR'S, glue dealer, 261 Pearl street, near Fulton Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE BEST made. The touch elastic and a fine singing tone; powerful, pure and even; prices extremely low, for cash or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent very low; second hand Pianos at great bargains. Warerooms, 481 Broadway, New York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVENTION OF A LADY.—SUPLEE PATENT Needles for sewing machines; can be threaded 100 times a minute in the dark. Send 40 cents for sample half dozen. SUPLEE NEEDLE COMPANY, 689 Broadway, New York.

MARBLE SODA WATER APPARATUS, ALL styles, at a great reduction; Ottawa Beer Fountains and Extract. J. M. WHITFIELD & SON, Warerooms, 262 Water street.

WANTED TO HIRE—AN IRON SAFE FOR KEEPing goods in. Address J. H. A., 907 Broadway, room 3.

STORAGE.

A.—GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, mirrors, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c. 232 and 234 West Forty-seventh street, corner Broadway.
MORGAN & BROTHER.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS—FRESH GAS DAILY; combination Sets, extremely light and durable; Gum Sets, $10. 216 Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Established 1840. Remember 216.

A CORAL RUBBER SET OF TEETH IN THREE hours.—Impression in the forenoon, teeth in the afternoon. Thirty-fourth street near Broadway and Sixth avenue. Coral rubber, very strong; flesh colored; gold sets, platina sets, whalebone rubber sets, Plumpers, open fronts, Lip Lifters, Lip Depressers, Regulators; nitrous oxide; mechanical dentistry. Take green cars from Grand street ferry, or Sixth avenue cars, or Broadway cars. Get off at Thirty-fourth street.
NEWBROUGH, 128 West Thirty-fourth street.

TEETH MADE AND FITTED IN A FEW HOURS without the slightest pain or inconvenience; mastication and natural appearance guaranteed. Teeth filled with pearl stopping or gold. Pamphlet on the teeth, post free, three stamps. Dr. R. J. ROBERTS, 32 Bond street, New York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
An extensive stock of Slate and Marble Mantels, Wash Trays and Slate Work of every description.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Union square, Fourth avenue and Seventeenth st., N. Y.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—AN EXTENSIVE stock of Marble and Marbleized Mantels and all other Marble Works. Marble Turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East Eighteenth street, near Third av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels, Patent Inlaid Tile Mantels; elegant new designs; lowest prices. 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, near Seventh avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

10 WEST 47TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO understands all kinds of cooking, soups, and is an excellent bread baker and makes all kinds of desserts; best city reference. Call for two days.

13 WEST 44TH ST., IN REAR.—A GOOD GIRL to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

20 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family, or to do housework; city preferred; good reference.

20 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable woman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference.

23 WEST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A Swedish woman as first class cook.

28 WEST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST class cook; understands meat or pastry; no objection to a first class boarding house or hotel or to go to the country; best city reference.

30 WASHINGTON SQUARE.—AS GOOD COOK. Call Monday from 10 till 12.

30 WEST 51ST ST.—A LADY WISHES SITUATIONS for two servants, cook and waitress; city or country. Call before 2 o'clock P. M.

34 WEST 48TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS excellent cook in a private family; willing to assist in the washing; city or short distance in the country. Apply on Tuesday morning.

44 EAST 15TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls to go together in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

48 EAST 78TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. (PRESENT employer's).—A lady, making a change, would like to procure a situation for her cook; understands her work well; will do coarse washing.

55½ BEACH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; can take charge of milk and butter; good reference. Inquire in store.

78½ DELANCEY ST., ROOM 3.—A GERMAN WOMAN as cook in a German or American family; thoroughly understands her business.

85 CHRISTOPHER ST., ROOM 18.—A YOUNG GIRL in a private family to do cooking, washing and ironing; best references. Call for two days

107 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking and desserts; can take care of butter; city or country; several years' reference.

110 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook; understands English and German cooking in all their branches; six years' city reference from last place. Call from 8 till 2.

111 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook in a hotel; city or country; understands all kinds of meats, soups and games; good reference.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; no objection to the country; best city reference from last employer.

114 WEST 23D ST.—A SCOTCH WOMAN AS GOOD cook and laundress; would do the coarse starch work of a small family; no objection to a boarding house; a home more an object than money; reference.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands both French and American cooking; no objection to the country; best city reference from last place.

119 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at basement door.

120 EAST 26TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, together; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good city reference.

121 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can take charge of milk and butter; references.

127 WEST 31ST ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESpectable colored woman as cook or chambermaid, or as waitress.

129 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLIGHT, FRONT room.—An experienced woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. Call for two days.

131 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as experienced first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; wishes to go in the country for the summer; best city reference.

135 WEST 28TH ST. (IN THE GROCERY).—A REspectable young woman as good plain cook and washer in a private family; no objection to light housework; good city reference; no objection to the country.

142 WEST 52D ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; or to do the work of a small private family together; city or country; best city reference from last place.

145 EAST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would cook, wash and iron; best city reference. Call for two days.

151 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Two respectable young girls to go in the country, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are willing and obliging; best city reference.

153 EAST 43D ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to the country for the summer months; best city references.

153 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best city references.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

157 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred; two years' best city reference.

161 EAST 28TH ST.—A SMART, TIDY GIRL AS first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing; good reference from last employer.

180 MULBERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook's help and to make herself generally useful in a hotel or private family; best city reference.

205 EAST 32D ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A first class private family or summer house; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Call for two days.

215 EAST 20TH ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook or laundress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; references.

218 WEST 20TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; country preferred; best city reference.

222 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland girl wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

230 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable Scotch woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, no objection to country; best reference. Call for two days.

234 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as order or dinner cook in a restaurant; a good order cook; good reference.

236 7TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A respectable woman (Protestant), as cook and to assist in the washing, or would do housework in a small family; best city references.

241 EAST 59TH ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good city reference.

243 EAST 15TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do general housework, in a small private family; two years' city reference. Call for two days.

245 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK or washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference.

248 WEST 16TH ST.—A FIRST RATE COOK AND good baker; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

248 WEST 17TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; excellent baker of all kinds; best city and country reference; no objection to country.

248 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference from last place.

249 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference.

262 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and to assist in the washing; best city references.

264 WEST 33D ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country; four years' best city reference.

269 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN; is an excellent cook and laundress, good bread, biscuit and pastry baker; understands meats, soups, jellies and preserves, boning and larding; no objection to country; best reference. Call for two days.

302 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE WOman as first class cook in a hotel or summer house; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. Call for two days.

307 EAST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; no objections to the country.

309 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Two young girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would go as laundress; the other as upstairs girl, or as nurse; or to do the work between them; city reference. Call for two days.

310 WEST 16TH ST., UPPER FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook and an excellent laundress; good city reference.

320 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD cook and first class washer and ironer; has good city reference.

326 EAST 56TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

329 3D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl as good cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best reference.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; first class laundress; no objection to the country; good city references.

344 6TH AV.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private family; good city reference. Call on or address, for two days, J. G. TORRILHON.

344 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

344 EAST 36TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

344 WEST 26TH ST., BASEMENT.—A COMPETENT person as cook in a small private family; excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

347 1ST AV.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference.

349 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; will be found careful and willing; is a good baker; best reference. Call for two days.

350 WEST 48TH ST.—TWO AMERICAN PROTESTant girls to take the work of a house between them; one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; country preferred; good city reference. Call or address.

352 WEST 17TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a boarding house; best city references. Call for two days

354 HENRY ST., NEAR AMITY, BROOKLYN.—A colored woman as first class cook; best city reference. Call for three days.

409 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as good cook, plain washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; city references.

413 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTable young girl in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer and an excellent bread and biscuit baker; city and country references from her last places.

413 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

423 EAST 9TH ST.—A GIRL AS GOOD GERMAN cook in an English family.

448 WEST 40TH ST., IN GROCERY STORE.—A respectable woman as cook; is a first class laundress; would go a short distance in the country; excellent reference.

448 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking and family baking; can do washing and ironing satisfactorily; is willing and obliging; best city reference

450 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman as good plain cook; capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; excellent baker; good city reference. Call for two days.

455 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference.

468 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; city or country; best city reference if required.

471 6TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., book store.—As first class cook; understands bread, cake, pastry and desserts of all kinds; would assist with washing or make butter; city or country; best reference. Call for two days.

471 2D AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—AN experienced person as good cook and to assist with washing or do the washing of a small family; understands baking; prefers a good place to wages; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock.

500 10TH AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 46TH st., entrance in 46th st., first floor.—A good cook desires a situation in a boarding house or saloon; best reference.

517 WEST 42D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; four years' reference.

546 9TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable woman to cook wash and iron; good city reference.

551 9TH AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to general housework or the country; good city references.

555 2D AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; no objection to wash and iron; good reference.

614 LEXINGTON AV. AND 53D ST.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook, or would assist in the housework, or would go as laundress; best city references.

642 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first rate cook; understands her business perfectly; best city reference.

642 2D AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A respectable young girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; best city references from last employer. Call for two days.

1.105 3D AV., BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH STS.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; best city reference.

1.127 2D AV., NEAR 59TH ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A respectable girl as good plain cook; good washer and ironer; in a small private family; best reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be found obliging; good references.

12 WEST 37TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; no objection to the country; best reference.

12 EAST 18TH ST.—A GOOD GIRL AS CHAMBER maid and laundress or to do housework in a small family.

31 EAST 36TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as chambermaid or waitress.

48 WEST 39TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress.

51 WEST 35TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do sewing.

54 WEST 48TH ST.—A RELIABLE AND COMpetent woman as waitress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; excellent references. Has been nearly four years at present employer's.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first class chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country; seven years' references. Call for two days.

113 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Address.

118 WEST 10TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do chamberwork; best city reference.

121 EAST 54TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for one of her girls as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take of children.

121 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; or would do general housework; good city reference.

135 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

140 WEST 38TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do upstairs work or general housework in a private family.

145 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

145 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; is willing to assist with the washing.

149 EAST 44TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO GET a situation for a deserving young woman as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; can recommend her highly. Apply for two days, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

153 EAST 36TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork or waiting or mind children in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country.

154 WAVERLEY PLACE (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family.

161 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; three years' city reference from last employer.

161 WEST 33D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as kitchen girl, would assist with upstairs work; best city reference.

162 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; two years' reference.

190 MADISON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UPstairs work or take care of children; no objection to the country; reference if required.

202 EAST 108TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; city reference.

206 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO upstairs work, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

208 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; is willing and obliging and will make herself generally useful; good city reference.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good city reference.

217 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; good reference.

219 WEST 14TH ST.—A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chambermaid; is a good laundress. Apply at present employer's, Home for the Blind.

220 EAST 47TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS, FRONT.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do general housework; good city references.

222 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; is highly respectable; willing and obliging; good city reference.

226 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family; country preferred; good references.

229 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do housework in a small private family; no objection to the country; 1½ years' city reference from last place. Can be seen.

236 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would do general housework in a small family; best city references.

244 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

244 EAST 13TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; two years' city reference from last place. Call or address.

246 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; best city reference.

251 WEST 51ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress or to do general housework; city reference. Call for two days.

286 LEXINGTON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—A young Protestant woman as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress.

301 EAST 60TH ST., 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, back.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, in the city or country; good city reference. Call for two days.

306 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; best city reference.

307 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to do housework in a small family; good city reference.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook; would assist in washing and ironing or as laundress; best city reference from last place.

329 EAST 22D ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging. Address or call.

331 EAST 21ST.—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and seamstress would like to go to Saratoga or any hotel in the country.

338 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY from England, as chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Call or address M. D., room 12

345 EAST 47TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL IN AN American family as chambermaid.

438 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as chambermaid and nurse and to make herself generally useful; good city references.

488 6TH AV.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress; good city references.

506 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light chamberwork and mind children; best city reference.

527 6TH ST., BASEMENT.—A GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid and to do sewing; no objection to the country. Address GERMAN GIRL.

725 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; two years' reference.

769 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children or do chamberwork and waiting in a small family in the country; city reference. Call or address.

821 10TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., second floor.—A German girl as chambermaid in a small family. Call for two days. Miss SNELL.

896 3D AV.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; best city reference.

905 8TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or will do general housework; no objection to the country; good city reference. Address A. McCANN

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

19 WEST 21ST ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADIES' maid; is willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Call or address.

73½ COLUMBIA ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl as seamstress and ironer in an American family.

118 WEST 17TH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing; an efficient operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in light chamberwork or travel with a family; highly recommended; four years' reference from last place. Can be seen until suited.

120 7TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as seamstress; no objection to take charge of grown children; best reference.

123 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS competent seamstress, take care of growing children, wait on a lady, assist in chamberwork; understands Spanish; would travel; good references.

130 EAST 17TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress in a family; is first class; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is a first class operator on any machine; can wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Address A. K.

160 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as dressmaker and seamstress; can operate on sewing machine and do chamberwork.

163 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to learn dressmaking. Call or address.

210 WEST 19TH ST., THREE PAIR OF STAIRS.—A young Protestant woman as seamstress in a private family by the week or month; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address.

237 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as competent seamstress and operator; understands dressmaking; willing to assist in other work; best city reference.

246 WEST 20TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as seamstress or lady's maid; is a good dressmaker; good references. Call on or address EMILY, care of Mrs. Pollock.

308 WEST 23D ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN A hotel or private family and would take charge of an invalid; is a thorough seamstress and operator; references satisfactory; no objection to country. Address, for three days, SEAMSTRESS.

608 3D AV., IN CIGAR STORE.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker will go out by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed; $2 per day.

733 BROADWAY, IN THE FLOWER STORE.—A French girl as seamstress and nurse in a private family; no objection to travel.

751 3D AV., NEAR 47TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week in a private family; sewing machine if required.

872 6TH AV., IN THE CHINA STORE.—A REspectable girl as seamstress in a private family, with or without her machine; operates on different machines; understands working on dresses and all kinds of fine family sewing; will do some chamberwork and make herself useful; city or country for the summer; good city reference.

976 6TH AV., RING SECOND BELL.—A COMPEtent seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to be engaged by the day or week; understands dressmaking.

A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO GO OUT BY THE day or week; understands cutting and fitting; can furnish machine; terms $1 50 per day. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

16 CLARKSON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG lady to do general housework in a private family.

21 FORSYTH ST., ROOM 11, REAR.—A RESPECTable woman, with a little girl 8 years old, to do general housework, where there are no children; city or country. Call for two days.

107 BANK ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A REspectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer.

127 WEST 27TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOULD DO light housework; competent to take full charge of any position of trust; city or country. Apply for two days.

129 HENRY ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl in a small private family to do general housework; seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days.

136 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; best city reference from last place.

216 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 9.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

227 SULLIVAN ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook; good city reference. Call for two days.

229 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—TO DO GENeral housework or sewing and light housework in a small family; best reference. Call or address.

236 EAST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

236 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; or would do cooking, washing and ironing; best reference from last employer.

238 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; good washer and ironer; good city reference from last employer.

242 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call for two days.

244 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

246 10TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN MIDdle-aged woman to assist in housework and do plain sewing.

253 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A YOUNG girl in a private family to do general housework; best city reference. Call for two days.

303 EAST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework in a small private family.

306 WEST 41ST ST., IN GROCERY STORE.—A young girl to do light housework in a respectable family.

307 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do light housework; no objection to take charge of children.

309 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework and to take care of children; city or country; good city reference. Call for two days

320 EAST 22D ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A REspectable girl to do general housework; no objection to the country; best city reference.

321 WEST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A NEAT Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family of adults.

328 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENeral housework; lived three years in last place; city or country.

401 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small family, or would go as chambermaid; city or country. Call or address.

402 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl lately landed to do general housework in a small private family.

407 12TH ST., BELOW 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE German girl in a small private family to do general housework. Inquire of Mr. BRUNNER.

426 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do upstairs work or general housework; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

450 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A REspectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family. Call or address.

464 7TH AV. (RING FIRST BELL).—A REspectable woman to do general housework in a small private family. Call for three days.

528 WEST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; good city reference.

652 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., IN the oyster saloon.—A girl to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding house or to go to the country; references.

751 3D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young woman to do general housework or as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

773 7TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city references.

Housekeepers, &c.

117 LUDLOW ST., RING LOWER BELL.—A YOUNG French lady (accomplished) as housekeeper. Call all the week.

123 CHRISTOPHER ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A young widow, aged 22, as housekeeper, where she could take her child, aged two years; reference given and required. Address.

230 EAST 119TH ST. (HARLEM).—A TRUSTworthy and honorable, middle-aged American as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; can take full charge of the linen room. Call for three days.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY, ONE HAVING years of experience in first class hotels, desires a position as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family; highest testimonials. Call on or address Mr. CROCKETT, Grand Central Hotel, New York.

Laundresses.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and puffing; ladies', gentlemen's or family washing by the week or dozen to take home; city reference.

99 WEST 33D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable colored woman wishes a few families' washing; done in the best manner. ISABELLA PARKER.

111 WEST 52D ST., THIRD DOOR WEST OF 6TH av., up stairs.—Ladies' and gentlemen's washing, ironing and fine fluting taken in and neatly done.
Mrs. BROWN.

124 WEST 49TH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES some washing at her own home.

125 WEST BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—A REspectable young woman to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning; good city reference. Call on or address M. B.

125 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR, SECOND floor.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing, housecleaning or cooking; best city reference.

127 WEST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A respectable colored woman wants family or gentlemen's washing.

131 WEST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as first class family laundress for the country; good references.

147 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to wash or iron, or to take home clothes. Inquire for Mrs. C. DUNNELL.

154 WEST 18TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A REspectable woman to go out by the day; would do gentlemen's or families' washing at her own home at moderate price; best reference.

182 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH LAUNdress to go out by the day to do washing, or would take a few gentlemen's washing home. Address Mrs. FORD.

200 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 3.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; thoroughly understands her business; best city references.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 9.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes some washing at her own home, or would go out by the day; good city reference.

234 EAST 37TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A REspectable woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning, or would take in washing.

242 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., front room, over shoe store.—A respectable German woman to do washing at her home; is a good washer and ironer; best reference.

269 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day; is a first class laundress; or would take gentlemen's washing home; best reference.

312 EAST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; thoroughly understands her business; has five years' reference from last place; country preferred. Can be seen for two days.

314 WEST 37TH ST. (RING THE SECOND BELL).—A respectable German woman wishes to take families', ladies' and gentlemen's washing to her own residence; fluting and puffing done. Call all this week.

329 EAST 34TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes work at her own house, or would go out by the day; best city reference.

348 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS (in one house); one as first class laundress; the other as chambermaid and to help with the waiting or washing; city or country; best city reference.

350 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman to go out by the day to wash or houseclean.

411 2D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., ONE flight of steps up.—A respectable woman as first class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference from last place.

411 WEST 25TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing; willing to go out by the day. Call for two days.

415 10TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—TO TAKE in washing and ironing on easy terms.

435 EAST 17TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business; fine washing and French fluting done in all their branches; first class references. Can be seen for two days.

444 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day; best reference.

448 WEST 40TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to work by the day, to wash and iron or clean house; good references if required. MARY McDONALD.

454 2D AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family; best references.

555 2D AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS., TWO pair stairs, back room.—A respectable widow woman wishes some ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out to day's work; good reference.

609 8TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS to do some gentlemen's and families' washing; puffing and fluting neatly done.

760 10TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—TWO respectable young girls—one as plain washer and ironer, three years' city reference as cook; the other upstairs work and help with washing and ironing. Call at room No. 10.

Nurses, &c.

23 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Park avs.—A young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; country preferred; best city reference. Call from 11 to 3.

24 EAST 57TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; two years and seven months' reference. Call at their present employer's.

33 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse; is fully accomplished; good city reference; no objection to country.

46 GRAND ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE; would like the country; city reference; no objection to travelling. Call for Miss C. FRUEDENSHAL.

46 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL TO travel with a family or as nurse; good references from last place.

55 SUFFOLK ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young married woman (Protestant) as wet nurse.

65 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN AMERican girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing to go in the country.

89 HENRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman as wet nurse; baby five weeks old; no objection to country.

102 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse, seamstress or chambermaid; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; speaks English, French and Italian; no objection to the country; good reference.

111 WEST 15TH ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—AS thorough infant's nurse by a Protestant young woman; is capable of taking sole charge of and bringing it up on the bottle; no objection to the country; best city reference.

112 EAST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS NURSE for a lady through her confinement.

112 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; city reference. Can be seen at last employer's.

118 SOUTH 5TH AV., AT MR. CHESJANNE'S.—A young lady of good reputation, speaking English, German and French, as nurse and seamstress in a private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

123 WEST 24TH ST. (RING BELL 10).—A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse in a private family. Address.

123 WEST 24TH ST., ROOM 20.—A FRENCH GIRL, educated in Paris, speaking some English, to take care of growing children and sew; city references.

129 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, AGED 16, AS nurse and to make herself useful; good city reference.

134 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best city references; understands her business.

135 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., IN THE store.—A competent young woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant or growing children; can sew neatly; no objection to the country. Call or address.

144 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

155 EAST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and make herself generally useful; city references. Call or address. Ring third floor bell.

161 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl to take care of children; city references from last employers.

179 3D ST., REAR BUILDING.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to nurse a child at her own home.

208 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and to do chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; no objections to a short distance in the country; good reference.

209 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 16 years old, to take care of children and sew; can operate on the machine. Call or address.

216 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and do plain sewing. Call or address.

227 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or to do light housework.

232 WEST 31ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY'S or invalid nurse desires an immediate engagement; no objection to fevers.

233 EAST 59TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as nurse and to do chamberwork or to make herself generally useful; willing and obliging; good references.

245 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and make herself useful; city or country; city references.

247 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; doctor's certificate.

261 WEST 49TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY'S or invalid nurse desires an immediate engagement; no objection to fevers. Ring first bell.

269 MULBERRY ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL TO TAKE care of an invalid or baby; no objection to travel.

292 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent of taking care of an infant; no objection to the country. Call between 9 and 2, Monday and Tuesday.

308 EAST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A neat, tidy girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best reference.

310 WEST 16TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, as nurse and to assist in chamberwork. Call for two days.

322 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, aged 17, to take care of children or do light housework; good city reference. Call for two days.
M. J. THOMAS.

333 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth and bringing it up on the bottle if required; five years' experience; best city reference.

336 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE person as wet nurse; baby five weeks old.

343 EAST 78TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; no objection to the country.

345 WEST 44TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHILDREN'S nurse; city or country; best reference.

403 EAST 15TH ST., TWO DOORS OF 1ST AV.—A respectable little girl to mind a child or two grown children; willing to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. None but respectable need apply.

435 EAST 17TH ST.—A GIRL, BETWEEN 15 AND 16 years old, to take care of children and make herself generally useful; best city references.

444 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to mind children; no objection to a short distance in the country; two years' reference from last place.

448 WEST 40TH ST., IN STORE.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as invalid's or child's nurse; is a good seamstress or would assist with light work; can come well recommended. Call or address.

455 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and be useful; best reference.

525 5TH AV., NEAR 44TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or to assist with chamberwork; will be found thoroughly respectable, agreeable and good tempered; willing to go to the country; unexceptionable city reference.

715 WASHINGTON ST., TWO DOORS FROM WEST 11th st.—A young girl as nurse and to make herself useful; good city reference. Call for two days.

837 2D AV., BETWEEN 44TH AND 45TH STS., top floor, front.—A young girl (aged 17) to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

919 4TH AV., NEAR 55TH ST.—A YOUNG woman as nurse or chambermaid; good reference. Call for two days.

624 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A PROTESTANT widow wishes washing by the week or month, or would go out to do housecleaning.

635 9TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A NEAT YOUNG girl to take care of a baby and do plain sewing, or to do some light work.

667 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; kind and gentle to children; city or country; references.

896 3D AV., CORNER OF 59TH ST.—AS NURSE; capable of taking care of children; is a good sewer; good city reference.

994 2D AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS., IN grocery store.—A respectable German girl to mind children and do sewing, or as chambermaid and do sewing; best city reference.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL (PROTESTANT) wishes a situation as nurse to an infant or growing child; city or country; good city reference. Address Q. V., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY, PLACED IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, wishes a situation as child's nurse in a wealthy family, or as companion to an invalid lady. Address, with particulars, A. S., box 123 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

4 EAST 35TH ST.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE desires situations for two excellent servants; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Apply to-day, between 10 and 12.

158 WEST 28TH ST., ONE STAIRS UP.—A YOUNG woman as first class waitress; country preferred; highest city reference.

309 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in the store.—A respectable young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. Call for two days.

366 3D AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS., in the store.—A respectable Protestant girl as waitress; or would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; two years best reference from her last place.

488 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first class waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

122 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house cleaning, washing and ironing by the day. Call or address.

125 WEST 25TH ST., AT THE STORE.—A FRENCH lady's maid, good dressmaker and hairdresser.

222 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 YEARS of age, to do light chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or would take care of one or two growing children; is willing to make herself useful no objection to the country; good reference.

249 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day or week; best city reference. Call on or address Mrs. BEESSLY.

405 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to work with a private family. Call on Miss O'CONEL.

450 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few days' work; understands all kinds of work; good city reference. Call for one week.

541 WEST 59TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl lately landed is willing to make herself generally useful in a private family.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small American family. Call, with reference from last place, after 9 A. M., at 364 West 15th st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, TO do light work and tend children or run errands; is a plain sewer. Address Miss PORTER, station F.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT is at 218 Broadway, in the Herald Building.

Intelligence Offices.

FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS AT MRS. LOWE'S German Bureau. Removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at Mrs. HOLZSTEIN'S, 347 3d av., east, near 26th st.

MRS. HARDMAN, 1,325 BROADWAY, REMOVED to 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; city, country; great demand; lady attending.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT 61 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-fifth street.—Wanted, an agreeable, intelligent American woman, under 25, to learn Turkish and electric bathing; good opportunity for studying medicine. Ask for Miss BRAYTON.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, to wait upon a lady going to the country; wages $8. Apply, with good reference, at 619 5th av., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

A GIRL WANTED—AS PERFECT LAUNDRESS AND assistant chambermaid; best city references required. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 16 West 45th st.

AT 71 WEST 41TH ST.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS dressmakers; also smart girls to learn the trade.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ONE THAT CAN CUT and prepare work; also good waist makers and trimmers. Mrs. A. GUEST, 16 East 15th st., west of Union square.

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED AT 471 6th av.

FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKERS WANTED—NONE others need apply at 254 3d av., corner 21st st.

FEW FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED.—NONE but those being able to get up their own patterns and designs need apply to KAHNWEILER LEWIS, 47 Mercer st.

GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—HIGHEST wages given; good situations ready. Come and see, at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEMEN while family are absent from city; a competent, reliable American person; would be expected to do all necessary work except washing and ironing, which would be put out; servant not wanted in house; any one accepting the position would have a good home and be treated as an equal in family. Address, giving particulars and salary expected, C. H. M., Herald office.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 42 East 31st st., this morning, before 12 o'clock.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, FOR country, a neat and obliging young woman, to take charge of a child and assist in the household. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 41 West 9th st.

TWO NURSES WANTED.—ONE FRENCH MISS OR Parisian to take care of two children. One German, to have the entire charge of a child of three years and to assist with others. Only those well recommended need apply at 109 West 43d st. before 2 o'clock P. M. this day.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY IN the fancy and furnishing goods store of HEILNER & FRANK, southwest corner of 3d av. and 24th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS AN experienced laundress; must have excellent references. Apply at 286 Lexington av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN PRIVATE family a French or German girl, who can speak English, to do upstairs work and help to take care of a baby. Apply, with references, at 132 East 58th st.

WANTED—TO GO A FEW MILES IN THE COUNTRY an honest and tidy young girl, American or German, not above 13 years of age, to do light housework and to help in a bakery; wages $10 a month. Apply, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at 56 Clarkson st., New York.

WANTED—A GIRL, 17 OR 18 YEARS OLD, TO DO chamberwork; reference required. Call, after 9 o'clock, at 137 West 12th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF children and to assist with housework. Apply at 45 West 18th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL, TO DO general housework in an American family; must do plain cooking. Apply at 330 West 46th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, HONEST, TIDY AND capable general houseworker, having good references; prefer an excellent washer and ironer. Apply, after 9 o'clock A. M., at 127 East 52d st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR A WOMAN FOR WASHING and ironing and general housework in a private gentlemen's boarding house. Call at No. 71 2d av.

WANTED—20 LADY WAITERS; MUST BE OF PREpossessing appearance and good dressers; no others need apply. Inquire this day, from 12 to 2, at the Arion, 241 Bowery.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO FULLY UNDERSTANDS spotting out and mounting photographs; permanent employment. Apply, early, to G. W. PACH, 858 Broadway.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR GERMAN Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; best references required. Call, for two days, at 342 Lexington av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; city reference. 219 West 55th st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good laundress; best reference required. Call, for three days, at 410 West 24th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY FOR fancy goods and ladies' underwear; only such as can give first class reference need apply.
S. H. BELL, 143 6th av.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID; NONE BUT THOSE thoroughly competent need apply; French or German preferred. No. 20 West 36th st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON FINE SHIRTS; Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply all the week at 743 6th av.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS; also a girl to mind a baby and assist with the housework. At 65 West 37th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron and to make herself generally useful. Call after 9 o'clock at 454 West 22d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS WAITER; has no objection to the country; city reference. Call at or address No. 201 West 26th st.

AN ENGLISHMAN, JUST COME OVER WITH AN invalid gentleman, wishes a situation as indoor servant or to attend to an invalid; thoroughly understands his duties in either capacity; good personal and written references. Address G. MURRAY, box 166 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 18, in some good business; has three years' experience; can refer and give a good recommendation from last place. Address J. F., Herald office.

AS WAITER BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, IN A private family, country or city; has good city reference from his last place. Address G. C., box 172 Herald office.

A BOY, 15 YEARS OF AGE, DESIRES A SITUATION in an office or wholesale house. Address THOS. LOUGHRAN, 401 West 26th st.

A FARM HAND WANTS A SITUATION.—UNDERstands all kinds of work; is a good milker. Address M. O. H., box 165 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORED MAN AS cook; is a good bread and pastry baker; city or country; city references. Call at 243 West 40th st.

A COLORED MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS; the wife as laundress; the man as waiter; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call on or address Mrs. E. MANELL, 114 Varick st., rear, top floor.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT as waiterman in a private family; is honest, sober and reliable; first class city reference. Address, for two days, W. B., 1,182 Broadway, drug store.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN FOR summer desires a place until fall for his waiter (a young colored man); a good home more desired than high wages. Apply at No. 285 Lexington av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as waiter, by a Frenchman speaking English; city or country; best references. Address MARIE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, as first class waiter, in the country, in a boarding house. J. ROBESON, 127 West 31st st., in the rear, third floor.

4 HALL PLACE, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STS., near 3d av.—A Belgian, aged 29 years, as nurse, travelling companion or valet to an invalid gentleman; good recommendations. Call on or address CORNEILLE INDRUK.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN ATTACHED TO THE STAFF OF one of the New York journals desires to act as correspondent for one or more provincial papers. A specimen letter will be written gratuitously by addressing R., box 113 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTant wants office employment; rapid penman and quick at figures; good references and security. Address F. A. W., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GOOD CANVASSER, FOR A FIRST CLASS SUBscription book now publishing. Apply, before June 15, at number department.
J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park place.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper or entry clerk; will be willing to take a small salary at first; can give good reference as to character, &c. Address J. H. TOWART, 339 South 5th st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MAN, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced bookkeeper and with first class references, desires employment. Address H. F. L. M., Herald office.

DRUGS.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as junior clerk; refers to last employer, with whom he has been three years. Address CHARLEY, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the German prescription trade. Address HENRY SCHMIDT, No. 35 Gramercy Park.

GET YOUR PRINTING DONE AT THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, You will find it advantageous.

WANTED—A WELL POSTED BOOKKEEPER IN a wholesale grocery house; salary $1,000 to $1,200 per year. Address A. B. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO travel and sell furniture. Address, with full particulars, FROST, BEZNER & CO., Cohoes, N. Y.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS COACHMAN AND TO BE GENERALLY USEFUL—By an Englishman, not long in America; best reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address J. D. LAUNDRY, 1,255 Broadway.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS TOGETHER; man as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; wife as good cook and laundress; best city reference; wages no object. Address C. M., box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT CHILDREN, SEEKS a situation as first class coachman; is willing to milk and to do everything that is wanted; is sober and honest; his wife as cook; can give good references from both city and country. Address S. J. MILLER, 518 East 6th st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion—Understands his business thoroughly; best reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address, for two days, COACHMAN, 56 North Moore st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG GERMAN AS COACHMAN AND GARdener; also understands the care of horses; best city reference. Address W. F., box 142 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; good worker; can milk; will make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. K., box 200 Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; would prefer living in the country; has good reference from last employer. Address J. M., box 178 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman. Address R. L., Mr. Stelling's, harness maker, 144 5th av.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; is sober and careful in every respect; lived three years with his last employer. Call at or address 232 West 28th st., room 11, third floor.

A MIDDLE-AGED SWISS DESIRES A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; he understands the care of horses and can furnish the best of references. Address U. R., box 115 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EXPERIenced coachman and good groom; careful city driver; suitable for city or country; best references of last employer three years' of former. Call at or address No. 405 7th av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; first class city references; no objection to the country. Call on or address W., No. 6 East 27th st., New York.

AN ENGLISHMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS groom and coachman; good references from his present employer. Address GEORGE MANHATTEN, livery stable, 239 and 241 West 47th st.

AS CLERK, CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER OR SALESman.—A young man of ability, with large experience in office duties, desires immediate employment day or evening; any reasonable offer accepted; is an excellent, quick writer, good accountant and A1 correspondent; highest New York references furnished; also from last employer; is competent to take charge of an office. Address COMPOS MENTIS, box 104 Herald office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and groom; five years' city reference. Apply to CHRISTOPHER, No. 6 West 19th st.

AS COACHMAN.—A TRUSTWORTHY, SINGLE MAN wants a situation; has ten years' first class city reference for sobriety; stylish and careful driver. Address D. J., box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation wanted—by a competent man, with ten years' references from last employers. Call on or address P. G., No. 144 5th av.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; four years' first class city reference from last employer. Call on or address P. C., 119 East 22d st.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to a short distance in the country for the summer. Address LEROY, 79 King st., rear.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, who is still in his employ; can recommend him very highly as a first class groom and an excellent driver. Can be seen for two days from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his private stable, No. 154 West 29th st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A single man; is a first class groom and a careful driver; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. 121 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman, a married man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is honest and very sober and obliging; no objection to the country. Call at or address 46 West 23d st. for three days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, reliable man of long experience and of industrious and obliging habits; first class references. Address M., 65 West 37th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; experienced in city and country; first class reference. Address J., box 149 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class Protestant; is a stylish, careful driver and an excellent groom; best city reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address D. D., box 198 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable single man, Protestant; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; careful and stylish driver; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; five years' best city reference from his last employer. Call on or address WILLIAM, 126 West 40th st.

COACHMAN—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO CAN PROVE himself a splendid groom and good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 141 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands the business; would make himself useful; can milk; wages no object before a good home; best reference. Address F. M., box 226 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A RESPECTABLE single man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, harness and carriages; careful and stylish driver; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; best references. Address E. H., box 145 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY and experienced young man (Protestant), wants a situation; country preferred; excellent references. Apply at 91 Maiden lane, up stairs.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE; thoroughly understands greenhouse, graperies, fruit, vegetables and pleasure grounds; ornamental planting of lawn; can milk; best city reference. Address GARDENER, box 205 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—AGE 37, MARried, one child; thoroughly understands gardening and the improvements of new grounds; best city reference. Address LANDSCAPE, box 187 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical single German gardener, florist, vegetables; experienced in grapes, fruit trees, outdoor and under glass; best reference. Address GARDENER, 134 Division street.

GARDENER (SINGLE MAN) WANTS EMPLOYMENT in a first class place, private, showing 18 years' reference. Address GARDENER, 576 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; understands greenhouse and grapery and laying out grounds. Call at 27 Pitt st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman and groom; many years' experience; unquestionable references; disengaged on account of employer's disposing of horses. Call on or address for three days, J. C. K., 15 East 52d st.

THOSE DESIRING A GARDENER WHO CAN DO carpenter work, paint, &c., (single), with undoubted references (private place in city preferred), address HENRY S., East New York, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married Scotchman without encumbrance, having a thorough knowledge of horticulture in all its various branches, including graperies and greenhouse plants, the laying out of grounds, &c., &c.; highest testimonials as to competency and moral character. Address, for three days, J. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man; country or city; can milk and be generally useful; best reference. Address E. R., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN AND WIFE, NO family, want a situation; man as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; wife is a first class cook and ironer; good references. Address C. M., box 185 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN (NO children); wife as first class laundress; man as coachman or gardener, willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish first class reference. Address P. H. SMITH, station L, New York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; understands care of garden; can milk; can be well recommended. Address COACHMAN, box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single young man; satisfactory reference given; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, box 168 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, with good reference from his last employer. Address D. O., box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SEWING MACHINES SOLD at $1 per week and plenty of good paying work furnished. W. PIMMEL, 191 Grand st.

A.—WANTED, BY A LARGE LAW OFFICE, A first class copyist and a first class phonographer; references required. Address J. D., box 227 Herald office.

AGENTS.—AMERY'S SHOW CARDS ARE REDUCED this morning so that agents are guaranteed $10 daily selling them; every shopkeeper must buy; a chance for all at 116 Bowery.

ANGELL'S HOT AIR ROMAN BATHS WANT AN honest, intelligent, strictly temperate American for baths and office; also man and wife, who can keep a hotel, for house and restaurant.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, TO SELL teas to families and large consumers; greatest inducements. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers st.

BOY WANTED—FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, who writes a good hand; quick at figures and having some knowledge of the shipping business preferred. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M., at 42 Cortlandt st.

DRUG STORE.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD REFerences, who has been about two years in a business of this city; German preferred. 857 3d av., corner 52d sts, New York.

GOOD MEN WANTED—TO INTRODUCE THE great discovery, soda water without a fountain; new thing; but a few dollars will put you in business for the summer. Call to-day at 648 Broadway, St. Charles Hotel.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN TO take charge of the iron working department of a large agricultural implement manufactory employing from 600 to 800 men; he must have a thorough knowledge of mechanics (especially steam engine work) and drafting and be a man of experience and capacity in the management of men and be able to design and construct special machinery required in the business; none but the best men who can come well recommended need apply. Address No. 43 Pine st., Chicago, Ill., stating experience, amount of wages expected and references.

WANTED—AT THE WHALEMEN'S HEADQUARters, 109 South street, coopers, shipkeepers, boatsteerers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and some stout American and German green hands for whaling voyages. J. MORISON.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, OF PLEASING ADdress and having some business experience, to take orders. Apply between 9 and 5.
J. B. MOREHOUSE, 14 Murray st., up stairs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINES 25 soldiers, who have been honorably discharged from the army or marine corps. Apply at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the grocery business. None but those with the best reference need apply at 364 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A MAN, TO COOK AND OPEN OYSTERS; none but those who understand the business need apply at 959 3d av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART LUNCH COUNTER MAN; ONE who thoroughly understands carving. Apply, with reference, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

THE TRADES.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS COAT maker, and also a bushelman to work on the premises. Apply to DE COURCY, 207 East 57th st., corner 3d av.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT is at 218 Broadway, in the Herald Building.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL FOREman, in a wholesale tinware manufacturing establishment. Address, with references, TAYLOR & CHADWICK, 335 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER; ONE WHO UNDERstands the repairing of all kinds of watches and clocks thoroughly; single man preferred. Apply at JAMES GIBAR'S, 83 Bleecker st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUTCHER. MONAHAN BROS., 9th av., corner 55th st.

WANTED—TWO COAT MAKERS AT CUSTOM work. Apply 764 3d av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR A FOUNDRY, ACcustomed to both light and heavy work; must be a smart, energetic business man, who can furnish the best recommendations, none others need apply; a rare opportunity for a good man, for if he suits an interest may be given him. Apply to WYLLYS H. WARNER, 112 Leonard st., New York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE RECEMMENT ARRIVEE DE Paris desirerait se placer dans une famille americaine comme demoiselle de compagnie ou institutrice d'enfants au-dessus de cinq ans; les meilleures references. S'adresser au n. 801 5me avenue, entre la 64me et 65me rue.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW YORK for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA....Wed., June 9 | ALGERIA....Wed., June 16
*SCYTHIA....Wed., June 23 | *RUSSIA....Wed., June 30
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building).
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, and P. H. DU VERNET, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA....June 10 | SUEVIA....June 24
GELLERT....June 17 | HERDER....July 1
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England, Scotland and Wales:—
Cabin, first saloon, gold....$100
Cabin, second saloon, gold....60
Steerage, currency....30
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY,
Sailing from pier No. 36 North River, as follows:—
STATE OF GEORGIA....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA....Wed., July 14
and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80 and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New York. Steerage office, 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
PEREIRE (Danre)....Saturday, June 12
FRANCE (Trudelle)....Saturday, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS (Lachesnez)....Saturday, July 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30.
Return Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, 55 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Tuesday from pier 46 North River.
MANHATTAN, Captain Jones....June 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Captain Freeman....July 6, at 3 P. M.
Cabin, intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Prepaid tickets at low rates.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The elegant new British steamship SAN MARCOS, Captain A. C. Burrows, will sail from Pier 46 North River, on Wednesday June 9, 1875.
Cabin passage, $60. Unrivalled accommodations.
No steerage passengers taken.
Inspection of this steamer is invited.
Apply to SNOW & BURGESS, 66 South street.

INMAN LINE—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, June 12, at noon.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE—$80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, 35 Broadway and pier 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT, sailing from pier 18, East River, as follows:—
CORNWALL, Stamper....Saturday, June 19
SOMERSET, Western....Tuesday, July 6
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $120.
Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South street.

NATIONAL LINE.
From piers Nos 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ITALY....Thursday, June 10, at 10 A. M.
GREECE....Thursday, June 17, at 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SPAIN....June 12, 12 M. | EGYPT....July 3, 3 P. M.
ERIN....June 19, 3 P. M. | THE QUEEN, July 10, 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, June 26, 10 A. M. | SPAIN....July 17, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
ADRIATIC....June 12, at noon
CELTIC....June 19, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC....June 26, at 10:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC....July 3, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC....July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
From the White Star docks, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100 in gold, return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at low rates.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., via ROTTERDAM.
Steamer MAAS....June 10
Steamer SCHOLTEN....June 24
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are well known for the regularity of their trips. Rates of passage low.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., General Agents. L. W. MORRIS, 50 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing fortnightly from pier 46 East River.
VIRAGO....June 5 | OTHELLO....June 19
COLOMBO....July 3 | ELDORADO....To follow
First Cabin, $70, currency; Second Cabin, $45, currency. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South street.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS ARE SOLD TO ALL parts of Europe and America at reductions ranging from 10 to 45 per cent below ordinary fares. They do not require their holders to travel in large parties. One person can use them by any train or any steamer. Irish and Scotch tickets must be procured in America. "Cook's Excursionist," price 10 cents by mail, has particulars and fares of over 1,000 tours to Europe and round the world. "Cook's American Programme," giving particulars of over 1,000 cheap and pleasant routes in America, can be had upon application, free of charge (by mail 10 cents). COOK, SON & JENKINS, corner Broadway and Warren street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of Second street, Hoboken.
DONAU....June 12 | RHEIN....June 26
MAIN....June 19 | ODER....July 3
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:—
First cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Prepaid Steerage Certificates, $32 currency.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA....sails....Saturday, June 12, at 12 noon
VICTORIA....sails....Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
UTOPIA....sails....Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
ETHIOPIA....sails....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabins, $75 to $90, currency, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as any other first class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA, 132 CHATHAM SQUARE.—Cheapest passage office in New York; steamers every day for Cork, Liverpool, Glasgow, Derry; drafts payable everywhere. Call before getting tickets elsewhere.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES USING LARGE QUANTITIES of printing will find it advantageous to deal with the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 218 Broadway, as its facilities for doing every kind of work are unsurpassed, while in promptness, neatness and cheapness it offers special inducements. Bills of Lading, Shipping Receipts, Tickets, Manifests, Passenger Lists, Circulars, Posters, Cards, Waybills and every special form used in the transaction of business carefully prepared and printed.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE—FOR CALIFORnia, Japan and China, from pier 42 North River.
FOR ASPINWALL.
COLON....June 15, 12 M.
Connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
COLORADO....June 15
For freight or passage apply at pier 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y. HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE.—Steamers leave pier 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW YORK....Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, June 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New Orleans June 5 and June 25, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar street, for Havana direct as follows:—
COLUMBUS....Tuesday, June 8
CRESCENT CITY....Thursday, June 17
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, will leave pier 20 East River, on Saturday, June 12, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to all points on the H. and T. C. L. and G. N., G. H. and H. and G. H. and S. A. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship NEW ORLEANS, Captain Dearborn, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, June 12, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aransas Wharf, Brazos, Santiago, St. Louis and Mobile. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE for Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga. The favorite and well known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail Thursday, June 10, from pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections to all points South and Southwest, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick railroads.
First class passage—To Fernandina, $20; to Jacksonville, $22 50; to Augusta, $20.
Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest. The HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, will follow June 17. For passage and freight apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William street.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY sailing from pier 37 North River.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia.
Newbern and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Baltimore Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Lewes, Del., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. Connecting with Delaware and Maryland railroads. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at pier 37 North River.
General offices, 197 Greenwich street, New York.
N. L. McCREADY, President.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A.—A. A. A.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY,
for New Brighton, Snug Harbor, West Brighton and Port Richmond. Boats leave Whitehall street at foot of Broadway, daily, at 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:45 A. M. 12:45, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Sundays, at half-past every hour, from 8:30 A. M.
Fare 10 cents.
Astor House cars leave Vesey street for ferry.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry street, pier 39, North River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8:45, and Twenty-fourth street, at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets on sale for points North and West. Trip Tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

ATTENTION, RAILROAD COMPANIES!—PUNCH Slips or Trip Tickets printed cheaper and on better board at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Herald Building, New York, than anywhere else.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK, NEW CHAMpion and Walter Brett, daily (Sunday excepted), from Canal street, 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE OF STEAMBOATS FOR TROY, CONnecting with all railway lines North and West; fare 50 cents, deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steamboats leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON.
via Newport and Fall River.—The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays, June 27 to August 29, 5 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city. Hall's Band engaged for the season.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, New Hamburg and Marlboro (by ferry). The MARY POWELL leaves Vestry street, pier 39 N. R., daily, at 3:30 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
Steamers ANDREW HARDER, Captain T. H. Pentz; J. B. SCHUYLER, Captain C. D. Hancox, leave Franklin street, pier 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The Great Trunk Line and United States Mail Route.
Trains Leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia), 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Center and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 2, 12 M. 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP CO. NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE.
From pier 33 North River, foot of Jay street, the elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT daily (except Sundays), at 5 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
From pier 27 North River, foot of Robinson street, the steamships ELECTRA and GALATEA daily (except Sundays) at 5 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA leaves daily, at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted), from pier 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—DAILY EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—ON and after Sunday, June 6, the favorite steamer ARROWSMITH will leave as follows:—Twenty-fourth street, N. R., at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3 P. M.; West Tenth street, N. R., at 9:10 A. M., 12:10 and 3:10 P. M.; Franklin street, N. R., at 9:20 A. M., 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; pier 2, N. R., at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS, SALOON STEAMER WYoming (with new boiler) and others; Barges Republic, Chicago, Sarah Smith, Caledonia and Anna; Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring and Iona Island Groves to let. Office 384 West street, opposite Christopher street ferry; open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

A.—FISHING BANKS, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, AND every Thursday, sea steamer SETH LOW, leaving Harrison st., North River, 6:30, 8th st., East River, 7, pier 27, East River, 7:15, 10th st., North River, 7:40, pier 6, North River, 8 A. M. Tickets $1. Good fishing.
AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

A.—STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, TWENTY-FOURTH street, North River, under new management. Summer programme, commencing June 6, 1875:—Sundays, 10 A. M., in Lower Bay and Atlantic Ocean; fare, round trip, 50c. Mondays, 9 A. M. (except July 5), Hudson River to Iona Island; fare, round trip, 75c. Wednesdays, 9:30 A. M. (except June 16), Long Branch via Sandy Hook and New Jersey Southern Railroad; fare, round trip, $1. Saturdays, 1 P. M. (except June 19), Long Island Sound, grand Matinee Promenade Concert; fare, round trip, 50c. Calling each day foot Warren street, North River, quarter and Fulton ferry dock, Brooklyn, a half hour after starting returning to the city at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's Ninth Regiment Band and Weber grand piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the city by Twenty-third street cross towncars. July 5—Special Grand Excursion to Atlantic Ocean.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION EXTRAORDINARY TO NEW HAVEN and return, Tuesday, June 8.—The magnificent floating palace LONG BRANCH (formerly the Sleepy Hollow), Commander E. A. Brooks, will make a grand excursion up the Sound to New Haven, leaving Twenty-fourth street, North River, 7:15 A. M., Franklin street, North River, 8 A. M., Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30 A. M., Grand street, East River, 9 A. M., Twenty-third street, East River, 9:30 A. M., thus affording a grand opportunity to view Long Island Sound and its numerous forts, lighthouses, cities, towns, the beautiful City of Elms, Yale College and its attractive grounds. The Long Branch being a fast boat, will arrive in time to give passengers a view of the city of New Haven, and returning, reach New York at an early hour in the evening. Lent's celebrated band. The main deck to be transformed into a spacious ball room. Fare (round trip), $1. Children half price. Restaurant under the management of an experienced caterer.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FAVORITE STEAMER WM. Cook, with barges and steamboats of all kinds; Raritan Beach, Sunny Side, Willow Haven, Pleasant Valley and Iona Island Groves; also the new elegant steam yacht "Annie Laurie," splendidly furnished for private parties. Apply to CHARLES ADAMS, 102 West street, corner of Liberty.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY Side boats leave Canal street every Sunday at 9, 10 and 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3 and 5:30 P. M., landing at Twenty-fourth street 10 minutes later and daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15 and 7:15 P. M. Fare, 15c.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE, FIRST CLASS, favorite steamboats SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds.
J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West streets.

GRAND AND DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS.
EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.
UP THE HUDSON to the beautiful IONA ISLAND,
by Jarrett and Palmer's superb steam palace,
PLYMOUTH ROCK.
MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL MATINEES,
BY GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND.
STRING ORCHESTRA.
MANHATTAN GLEE CLUB.
MADRIGAL BOYS.
CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS.
CATHEDRAL ORGAN.
GRAND PIANO.
TICKETS (round trip) ONE DOLLAR.
Children under 12 half price.
This MONDAY, June 7, and EVERY AFTERNOON the PLYMOUTH ROCK will make a delightful trip up the lovely Hudson to the romantic picnic grounds of the famous IONA ISLAND. The scenery of the "American Rhine" never appeared grander than now, and these trips are altogether surpassingly beautiful. Magnificent Musical Entertainment every excursion. An abundance of refreshments. Leaves pier foot of Murray street, North River, at 1:30 P. M., and foot of Twenty-third street, North River, at 2 o'clock; returning leaves Iona Island at 4 P. M. See advertisement in "Amusement" column.
_ Tickets can be had of TYSON, Fifth Avenue Hotel; ULLMAN'S, 114 Broadway; EARLE'S HOTEL, corner Canal and Centre streets; ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL; NEW YORK TRANSFER COMPANY, 944 Broadway; the PARK PLACE SPA, 239 Broadway, and at the boat.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Monday, June 7, the favorite steamer MONITOR, Captain S. Partain, will leave as follows:—From foot of Eighth street, E. R., 7 A. M.; pier 27 E. R., 7:30 A. M.; West Tenth street, 8:30 A. M.; pier 2 N. R., 9 A. M. Bait, lines and refreshments on board, with music for dancing. Tickets, $1.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS TO Raritan Beach, Sunny Side, Glenwood and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South street.

TO CHARTER—THE STEAMBOAT FORT LEE, FOR excursions, picnic parties and Sunday schools. Apply at 47 Fulton street, in the afternoon.

TICKETS, CIRCULARS, INVITATIONS, POSTERS and all necessary Printing for excursions, parties, balls, &c., done in the best style and at low rates at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 218 Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at lowest cash prices at O'FARRELL'S extensive salesrooms, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

AUCTION AND PIANO WAREROOMS, 30 AND 43 East Thirteenth street.—Furniture, Carpets, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Extension Tables, Buffets, Hall Stands, Pianos, &c., at private sale, at auction prices.

AT 129 WEST 23D ST., PRIVATE RESIDENCE.—Family will sell their rich satin Suits, cost $650, for $250; brocatel Suits, $100; rep Suits for $40; Bedroom Suit, in walnut, for 50 cents on the dollar; velvet Carpet, Tables, Buffet, Chairs, Lounges, fine Oil Paintings, Mirror, Bronzes, China and Silverware; also brilliant toned Bradbury Pianoforte, cost $1,000, for $275; Stool, Cover, Music Stand. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—PARLOR SUITS, PARLOR Suits, at 105 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, private residence.—Magnificent latest style crimson satin brocade Parlor Suits, cost $500, for $175; one do., $150; Marie Antoinette style, $85; Pianoforte, Paintings, brocatel and reps Parlor Suits, $75, $50 and $35; walnut Chamber Suits, with Dressing Cases, $50 up; Brussels, velvet Carpets, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Clocks, Curtains, Extension Table, Silverware, Cutlery, &c., at one quarter cost. Call immediately, before purchasing elsewhere.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell at a sacrifice their elegant household Furniture, &c.; Pianoforte, cost $900, for $250; Parlor Suits in satin, cost $400, for $150; rep Sets, $75, $50; Chamber Sets, Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, library and dining Furniture, Carpets, &c. Call at private residence, 21 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL FOR $250 AN elegant Parlor Suit, cost $700; do., $150; an elegant 7 octave Chickering Pianoforte for $250; elaborate Chamber Sets consisting of inlaid Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Washstands, &c., $50, $175; fine hair and spring Mattresses, single Bedsteads, Bureaus, Turkish Suit, $100; 2 parlor folding Bedsteads, Bookcases, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chairs in leather, Silverware, rep and haircloth Suits, $35; fine cabinet Howe Sewing Machine, $40; Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; a sacrifice; must be sold. Call at five story brown stone private residence No. 43 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; PRIVATE SALE; AUCtion prices.—KILLIEN'S, No. 22 East Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue; no decent offer refused; I am bound to sell. Call and see.

THE METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT is at 218 Broadway, in the Herald Building.

CLOTHING.

AT FLATTO'S UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-sixth street, great prices will be paid for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; will pay for Dresses from $10 to $60; Coats, $5 to $25; Pants, $2 to $8. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO, 816 Sixth avenue.

A.—33½ SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTH STREET, Ladies or gentlemen receive the highest value for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

AT THE WESTERN AGENT STORE.—RECEIVING large orders to purchase Wearing Apparel. Ladies and gentlemen will please take particular notice thereof to receive the following prices:—For silk Dresses, $5 to $75; woollen, $3 to $15; Coats, $3 to $20; Pants, $1 to $6; Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 216 7th av., two doors above West 24th st.

AT M. MARKS', 101 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the high prices M. Marks pays in cash for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Laces, &c. Please call on or address the number as above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Orders punctually attended to in or out of the city.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 248 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets—Ladies and gentlemen will be surprised at the great prices paid in cash for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, as we have large orders for the Western and California trade. A note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CLOTHING are invited to call at the METROPOLITAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, in the Herald Building, to obtain estimates on their printing, which can be carefully done there at exceedingly low prices.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, BY LUDWIG MUELler, Germany, are superior to all others in form, color and finish. H. W. HUNTER, Agent, 1,132 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A WONDERFUL CHILD, GIFTED WITH SECOND sight, reveals past, present, future events, and converses with absent friends, living or dead. Residence 111 East Fifty-first street.

CLAIRVOYANT—TELLS EVERYTHING; SHOWS likeness, names; brings separated together; satisfaction or money refunded; hours, 9 to 5. 154 Sixth av.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT—TELLS NAMES, SHOWS likenesses, causes marriages; 50c. to $1. No. 150 West Twenty-fifth street.

MME. COLLINS.—A RELIABLE AND TRUSTworthy Clairvoyant. 275 Sixth avenue, near Seventeenth street.

MEDICAL.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, MIDWIFE, RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE CURE ALL COMplaints; 25 years' practice. 120 West Twenty-sixth st.

ATTENTION!—DR. JACOBY (LATE OF PRUSSIA). Consultation free. Private office 161 Bleecker st.

A.—DR. AND MME. VAN BUSKIRK, RESIDENCE 154 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

ADVICE FREE.—DR. AND MME. BOTT CAN BE consulted confidentially at No. 47 West 13th street.

ADVICE FREE.—MRS. DR. WEST, ELECTRICIAN, can be consulted on all complaints. 150 West 25th st.

A.—DR. AND MME. MAURICEAU—30 YEARS' PRACtice. Office 129 Liberty street, near Greenwich.

A.—MME. RESTELL, MIDWIFE SINCE 1840, NO. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth av.

ORIGINAL DR. AND MME. WEST'S ONLY OFFICE advice free, cures guaranteed, 45 Bleecker street.